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ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT. Figure-Two dollars and fifty cents per annum,

of fire copies will be sent to one address for TEN , if payment be made in advance. Mail remittances are to be made, and all letters of the penniary concerns of the paper are to ged, (POST PAID,) to the General Agent. Advertisements making less than one square inthree times for 75 cents—one square for \$1 00.

The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, vania and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are auel to receive subscriptions for the Liberator. The following gentlemen constitute the Financial but are not responsible for any of the debts to paper, viz :-- Francis Jackson, Ellis Gray EDNUSD QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and

F Is the columns of THE LIBERATOR, both sides of or quedion are impartially allowed a bearing.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Manhind.

No Union with Slaveholders!

THE U. S. CONSTITUTION IS 'A COVENANT WITH DEATH
AND AN AGREEMENT WITH HELL.'

IF 'Yes! IT CANNOT BE DENIED—the slaveholding lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions to SHOURE THE PERPETUITY OF THEIR DOMINION OVER THEIR SLAVES. The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade; the second was THE STIPULATION TO SURRENDER FUGITIVE SLAVES OR engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal to the principles of popular representation, of a repre-sentation for SLAVES—for articles of merchandize, under the name of persons in fact, the oppressor representing the oppressed ! . . . To call government thus constituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is to establish an artificial majority in the slave representation over that of the free people, in the American Congress; AND THEREST TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPET-UATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.' - John Quincy Adams.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS. WHOLE NUMBER 1114.

VOL. XXV. NO. 45.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1855.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

THE HORRORS OF PUSION!

versets from the frothy, hunkerish, pro-slavery, falutin' speech of RUFES CHOATE, delivered at this meeting in Faneuil Hall, on Wednesday eve-

an gratified, beyond the power of language to m gratified, beyond the power of infigurage to as, by your kindness. By this thronging an-l, am even more gratified. In this alone I lee the doom of the geographical party. It have been a thing portentous and mournful, meetial Boston had not thus poured itself his hall, to declare, by ten thousand voices, is hall, to declare, by ten measant voices, the first measure tending practically with measure to a separation of the States, ever sented, or certainly in our time presented, judgment or the passions of the people of a. Who should be of the earliest to diswho should be of the earliest to disad the wisest to decide, the true great questhe day! Did anybody suppose that your
see could not see what a proposition to
a the people of this country into two great cal parties must come to, if successful?

yly suppose that, seeing this, you would,
or fall asleep upon it? You, the chilon or an asseep upon 117 100, the enli-the merchant princes; you, whose profes-commerce and arts, give you to know and the sort of professional consciousness and your republic to be one—one and undividand indivisible, let us say; you, whose ad, yet untraveled, have sometimes ap when you have seen the radiant flag. t cast, beneath unfamiliar constellations: now have felt your country's great arm around are you expected to be indifferent upon a to rend her into two great factions, or ated into a belief that the re was no such tion before the country at all !

bank God, this sight dispels both branches of prehension. The city is here, all right raight out! Commerce is here! Commerce, under this Constitution, began to be; Com-that rocks this cradle here; not to follow are, but to keep off the murderer; or, if efer it, to keep off the doctor.

arts; the industry of civilization; of inteland wheat-fields and cotton-grounds of a tiful and common country supply that raw ma-which they give back in shapes of use and and beasty: they are here; they which cele-d the establishment of the government by long ssions of the trades, by music and banners, hanksgiving to God — singing together as bg stars over the rising ball, for the hope of a f rewarded labor. They are here to bear that the prayers of the fathers have been ly heard, and to remember and to guard strumentality of constitutional union, to under His goodness, they owe all these are, and the charities, the philanthropy, manity that dwell in these homes and hearts, to make their protest against the first step treason. Charities that love all human get are comprehended all and enfolded in t spasmodic, not savage, not the cold the politician, not hypocritical, not imbut just, wise, combining, working with-pits of the will of the highest, sowing the th tears, with trust, and committing the to the eternal years of God—these are here. are all here. We come to ratify the rati ty support and our warmest good wishes access of the nominated—for the success en they have nominated, every man of We come to declare that upon trying our-

that we are alive; that we are glad that live, since there is work to do worthy of two prefer to remain, for the present, Constitutional Whigs! Daniel Webster ary Clay Whigs!—that we have no new choose to-night—that, when we have, we come are other are any other. Then that onse any other, uye, any other, thun that raws the black line of physical and social by across the charmed surface of our naand finds a republic on one side to love ing but an aristocracy to be abhorred and the other! Take any shape but that! against the inauguration, as they call party of the sections. We say that, for which constitutional patriotism can apthe party is useless. We say, that for some objects, if it has any specific and objects which are constitutional and just, less! We say, that if defeated in its atget possession of the national covernment. of the national government. possession of the national government iministration on which it seems to make war; take the fortune of certain local dealers in will agitate, and alienate, and tend to be whom God hath joined. We hold that ald succeed in that attempt, it would be terrible of public calamities. I. for one, lieve that this nation could hear it. I am true, quite of the mind of the Senator base, quite of the minu of the South, of who dared to rell an assembly in Maine, days since, that there is now no union as and the South; that the pretended meretricious; that there is no heart in ore than the men of the North and the e South hate each other. The allegation ee of nationality, the consciousness of unity, ride of unity, the consciousness of unity, ride of unity; itself a spirit of recent crearequiring still to be salicited, to be reinforced, diffused; having regard to those instruments and indusences, moral and physical, which pass us seer and endanger us, and especially consideration that besides the centrifugal consideration that besides the centrifugal there is a line, a dark, dark line, almost a in the granite whose imperfect exhaution consideration of the consideration of the constitution o

And now what good is it to do? And first, what on earth is it going to do, anyhow? It is formed, we will say. It has triumphed. It has got power in the free States. It has got the general government. It has chosen its President. It has got a majority in both Houses of Congress. The minority are a body of representatives of slaveholders. And they have met in the great chambers. What to do? Now, it is agreed, on all hands, that in regard to what they are to do as a party, on any subject, human or divine, outside of slavery, we know no more than if they were so many men let down in so many baskets from the clouds. As a party, and they gained power as a party, they are down in so many baskets from the clouds. As a merica? How grand to feel again the best of party, and they gained power as a party, they are to rule us as a party, but as a party they solemaly adjure that they hold no opinion on anything by an author of the human mind, to all the forms of nonsense, to more irreconcilable belligerent temper and politics than ever quarreled in a menagerie. To men of war, and men of peace; to the friend of annexation, if he can find free soil to annex, as you may say, in Canada, and the enemy of any more area; to protectionists and free-traders; men of strict, and men of large construction, and men of no construction at all; temperance men and anti-temperance men; the advocate of twelve; a general trial for every opinion on anything, with the pledge of the party to each and all, that if they will roar with a common consent and make satisfactors.

be south hate each other. The allegation with state each other. The allegation with which he uttered it, fig less than awful! But yet! But yet, go thing less than awful! But yet! But yet, and completely organizing such a party being less than awful! But yet! But yet, and completely organizing such a party being less than a party and completely organizing such a party being less than a party and completely organizing such a party being less than a party being less than a party and completely organizing such a party being less than a party being less than a party or the property of the process of the age, it has never ceased for merely and completely organizing such a party to the property of the power tasks of the power tasks

SLAVES ...

collecting these things, and recollecting, too, how much more than by reason or public virtue, or their true interests, men are moved by anger, pride and force in great civil crises, in any way we can survey it, we cannot possibly fail to see that the process of forming such an organization, and its in fluence, if completely formed, and fully in action, would compose a new and disturbing element in our eystem, which it is scarcely able to encounter, and to which no wice man and genine Unionsity would not shudder to see it exposed.

Why, look at it. Here is a stupendous fabric of Titan architecture, a castle, a capitol; suppose the capitol at Washington. It is at once a fortress and temple. The great central dome swells to heaven. It rests grandly on its hill; by it so war weight kept steadfast; seemingly, immovable; Titan hands might have built it; it may stand to see the aged of a nation pass by. But one imperfection there is, a seam in the marble; a flaw in the iron; a break scarcely visible; yet a real vertical fissure; parting by an imperceptible opening from top to foundation the whole in two: the builder saw it and guarded against it as well as he might; those who followed with pious and skilful hands, tried by underpioning to repair: by lateral support, by buttresses and buttresses alternately, to hold the disjointed sides in contact; practically it was becoming less formidable; the moss was beginning to concel it, even; and here comes a workman who proposes to knock out the well planned lateral supports, loosen the underpioning of the ends, dig a yawning excavation under both of them; and then architector of ruin finds his grave too, beneath it! Is is to do what we may to scatter this organization in its beginning to repair; by lateral support, by the subsport and the comes and work of the come of the work of ignorance, and all sorts of i

the pledge of the party to each and all, that if they will roar with a common consent and make satisfactory hallabaloos on slavery—every man of them shall have a fair chance, and no privileges, and everybody may onact anything if he can.

And now in the name of all common sense, in the whole history of elective governments, was a free people over called on to commit power, the whole vast enginery, the whole thunder of the State to such a ruler as this! Slavery, they do say, they will oppose, right and left; but what other one maxim of government they will adopt—State on maxim of government they will adopt—State as mighty strength—burning to the accountry, dearly and wisely; and knew the exceeding good; nothing to a diffused, veher ment nationality, grave, ambitious and conscious of a mighty strength—burning to try itself against the resistance of foreign contact, and fading on its they will pass; what one institution, or one policy

a mighty strength—burning to try itself against the rational; what one law, on what one subject, they will pass; what one institution, or one policy of the fathers they will spare; what one glory they will prize; we have no more to guide us than if they will inculcate; what one glory they will prize; we have no more to guide us than if they were an encampment of a race never seen before; poured by some populous and unknown north from her frozen loin! How mad, how contemptible to deliver ourselves over to such a veiled enthusiast as this. Better the urn and the lot of Solon—better the fantastic chances of hereditary descent, a thousand fold.

What are they to do then, if they win power! Either nothing at all, which Whigs could not do, and would not do if a wise and large etatesmanship permits it; or they bring on a conflict which we would not do, if our fidelity to the Constitution would allow us, or that which under the Constitution cannot be done. Nothing at all, or just what their agitation from 1835 to this hour has accomplished—rivet the iron chains of the slave; loose the golden bands of the Union. So much for the good it will do.

But now survey the evil it would do. We cannot, of course, foreknow exactly what it would do, if it could, nor how much, exactly, it could do, if it would. We cannot know, in other words, exactly where, or when, or bow, if it attained the whole power that it seeks, it would bring on the final strife. But one thing we know, omitting this, that they cannot, by possibility, go through the process

collecting these things, and recollecting, too, how much more than by reason or public virtue, or their true interests, men are moved by anger, pride and force in great civil crises, in any way we can survey it, we cannot possibly fail to see that the process of forming such an organization, and its influence, if completely formed, and fully in action, fluence, if completely formed, and fully in action, fluence, if completely formed, and fully in action, fluence, if completely formed, and fully in action, for the man distance of large and and comfort to such a thing.

The deep, full, fluence, if completely formed, and fully in action, fluence, if completely formed, and fully in action, fluence, if completely formed, and fully in action, for the man fully in action of the fluence, if completely formed for the man fully in action, for the man fully in action of the fully incorporated with it, and shall be known among us as the German fully authenticated that so soon as they present duly-authenticated that so soon as they present duly

SELECTIONS.

INCIDENTS IN BOSTON. Boston correspondence of the Anti-Slavery Standard.]

The Fair, or show, opened on Tuesday with a tolerable day. But on Wednesday the rain came down as if another flood were toward, after all the

tolerable day. But on Wednesday the rain came down as if another flood were toward, after all the strange beasts were in the ark. But, Mckily for the promoters of the Exhibition, they were all there, so that they were on the spot, and could be kept there until wanted. The ten or twelve gentlemen who had pledged themselves to stand in the gap, in case of a fiosco, to the time of five hundred dollars apiece, began to shiver in their shoes, lest an evil day of account was laid up against them. However, by fortune or by fate, Thursday proved to be a fine day. It was intended to be the great day of the feast, and, though the grounds and the course were fearfully wet and muddy, the throngs of people could hardly find admittance through the three spacious gateways. Indeed, many were turned away, or gave up in despair, and pat off their visit to another day. To be sure, it was a general holiday, and certainly a most unexceptionable one. On Friday, there was a grand banquet, at which Mr. Everett and Mr. Winthrop, and sundry other dignitaries of various weight of metal, let off their great guns. I did not go myself, having long since made up my mind that, however sweet and decorous its may be to die for one's country, it is neither the one nor the other to dine for it. Here note a diversity,' as my lord Coke saith. There is much virtue in a single letter oftentimes. So I cannot tell you whether the Union was saved or riot, or how many times. But I cannot think so ill of the connection with a colored people of Nas freemen. It is a their condition, nois provided by the difference, but by with a Christian regeteral literal in reference, but by with a Christian regeteral literal in the promote dependence, but by with a Christian regeteral literal in there is a free the alies and their positions by proference, but by with a Christian regeteral literal in the particular in the subscinction in the gap, in case of a fisco.

The Rev. Dr. How of receiving Christian their positions by proference, but by with a Christian regeteral i Some of the ablest members of the body advothat if we refuse ecclesiastical conn Dr. Bethune concurred in the above view.

for a moment that they could have pretermited so glorious an opportunity of performing that arduous service. However that may have been, you may comfort yourselves by knowing that the Union was saved that afternoon, on the Common, by the Colonel of one of the Regiments into which the Sims Brigade is divided. Somebody or other gave it a stand of colors, which, I presume, (for I did not see them.) contained a slave, sable, passant, with a shopkeeper, guies rampant, after him, surmounted by two dollars, argent, shadowing forth the glorious service of the 2d of June, 1854, together with the guerdon bestowed on them by a grateful country. The gallant Colonel actually bragged of the service! And the Regiment cheered him! They were thinking of their day's wages, no doubt! The bones chucked to them from Washington, which they snapped up so greedily, the dirty dogs!

We begun the week, however, on Sunday, in advance of all these happenings. That day happenlact by their removal from the influence and care of Christian families. There is much more in this question of abolition than appears at first sight, and it should be appreached carefully. The resolution by Rev. H. Ganse, disavowing all sympathy with slavery, was offered as a preamble to the resolution of admission, qualified by which, it would receive his support.

were thinking of their day's wages, no doubt! The bones chucked to them from Washington, which they snapped up so greedily, the dirty dogs!

We begun the week, however, on Sunday, in advance of all these happenings. That day happened was laid on the table—yeas stimes called the Garrison Mob, and sometimes the Mob of Gentlemen of Property and Standing. The building in which the old Anti-Slavery Office was, has been pulled down long since. But, exactly on the same spot is a Hall which was wisely selected for the place of a fitting celebration. It was not capable of holding a large number—not more, probably, than three or four hundred. It was entirely filled, most of the veterans of the Anti-Slavery and kindness due to respected Chrisably, than three or four hundred. It was entirely ably, than three or lour hundred. It was entirely filled, most of the veterans of the Anti-Slavery cause, who were within reach, being present. Messrs. Garrison, Phillips, Parker, H. C. Wright and others, spoke to great acceptation. It was a truly interesting and suggestive occasion. The gentlemen in fine broadcloth who came up to the receive of their country on that occasion were not truly interesting and suggestive occasion. The gentlemen in fine broadcloth who came up to the rescue of their country on that occasion were not so far out as they might have been. The Fancuil Hall Meeting which was held to procure and stimulate it was wise in its generation, after all. Mr. Otis and Judge Sprague were far-seeing men, unquestionably. They knew how great a matter a little fire kindleth, and they knew, too, that there was no lack of fuel to make a grand Conflagration. If they only could have stopped the mischievous was no lack of fuel to make a grand Conflagration. If they only could have stopped the mischievous breath that was blowing away at the embers, what a difference it would have made, to be sure! The trouble was that they could n't. They had the best of dispositions, but they had undertaken a task too big for them. And the consequences we see all around us, and throughout the country. They would have saved us a world of trouble, if they only could have put down those plaguy Abolition-

only could have put down those plaguy Abolition-ists. Who knows but you and I might have been ists. Who knows but you and I might have been members of the General Court here, or of the Board of Aldermen with you! Only think what pretty pickings you have lost! Wendell Phillips might have been a Congressman, perhaps! What a calamity to him, that he ever touched this rascally business! Why, perhaps, he would have been as famous an orator as Mr. Everett or Mr. Wintbrop, and the people would have come together in crowds to hear him speak, whenever they had a chance! Mr. Garrison might have had the poblic printing, perhaps, and a fat office in the Customs into the bargain, possibly. But he deserves no compassion. He ought to have known better than to stir the matter at all.

From the Washington Union. A CHURCH MOVEMENT ON SLAVERY.

matter at all.

There was in session last week, in New York, the General Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church. As every reader may not be familiar with the organization, we gather a few facts from the New York papers:—

'The Reformed Dutch Church, as at present constituted in this country, vests its legislative authority in four several assemblies: First, a Consistory, which is the lowest, and consists of a min-ister and elder from each church; second, a Classis can consist of representatives from an indefinite number of churches; third, a Particular Synod— there are two, one at Albany and one at New York—consists of ministers and elders from each district; and, fourth, a General Synod—three ministers and three elders—from all the churches, with defenter. There is no annual from this with delegates. There is no appeal from this body.'

Several churches in North Carolina, professing the doctrines of this church, applied to the Ger Synod for admission as a separate Classis, that they might enjoy the benefits of its organization. The debate on the application gave rise to much discussion. The question of slavery was the bone of discord, some of the members being opposed to a connection with slaveholders. The resolution for admission was in the following words:—

During the discussion, it was proposed to qualify the admission by the following amendment:—

' Resolved, That while this Synod cannot in any 'Resolved, That while this Synod cannot in any degree sympathize with the system of American slavery, but must regard it as embodying the most serious injustice, it does yet sincerely sympathize with such Christian men as, finding themselves in the midst of that system, are slaveholders, not by preference, but by the necessities of the case, and with a Christian regard to the true temporal and eternal interests of the slaves themselves.'

cated the admission with great ability, sustaining

their positions by pertinent scripture quotations. The Rev. Dr. Howe contended for the propriety of receiving Christian slaveholders into commu-nion, alluding to the recognition of slavery by the Bible. The laws which God enjoined upon the Hobrows respecting slavery, he remarked, greatly mitigated the evils of the system as it was found in other nations; and neither in the Old nor New Testament is there the least intimation that the relation is wrong. We must remember, (he said.) these slaveholders, we also refuse ecclesiastical connection with the slaves, and if we sin in the one case, we do in the other. If it be sinful to hold church fellowship with the churches of this Classis, it is equally so to hold civil connection with them, and we must dissolve the Union; and what American desires this! The speaker hoped that the Synod would extend the hand of Christian fellowship to them.

Dr. Abraham Messler alluded to his experience in connection with slavery. He had known the colored people of New Jersey, both as slaves and as freemen. It is a singular fact, (he said.) that their condition, neither temporal nor moral, had been improved by their freedom. He once counted fifty-four colored communicants sitting down at once at the Lord's table in his church. While their number has not diminished, very few are found in the churches, and he could only account for the fact by their removal from the influence and care of

it would receive his support.

the courtesy and kindness due to respected Chris-

tian brethren: therefore,
Resolved, That the commissioner from the Classis
of North Carolina be requested to withdraw his

papers.

Resolved, also, That a certified copy of the above preamble and resolution, with the action of the Synod, as recorded in page 581 of the minutes, be sent to the Classis of North Carolina, with our

So the application was courteously declined. So the application was courteously declined. As at present constituted, there are no Southern churches in connection with the Synod, and the feeling is, (as we learn from the Express,) that if North Carolina is admitted now, the door will be open to slavery agitation within the Reformed Dutch Church, which will result in rending it in twain, just as it has already rent the Methodist and Presbyterian denominations. There are also some minor objections to the admission of North Carolina, one of which is, that their Classis possesses large property donated by the German Reformed Church, from which its members have seceded; they therefore wish to retain the name of German they therefore wish to retain the name of German Reformed, in order to retain the property also.

Yarkville for several weeks. He had induced a young slave girl to agree to accompany him to St. Louis, where he proposed to spend the winter with her, and then take her to a free State. The girl, however, wished to take a couple of colored friends along with her, and to this Atkinson reluctantly consented. In consequence of this arrangement the matter leaked out, and the owner of the the matter leaked out, and the owner of the girl set a watch upon the movements of the couple. He soon got all the evidence he wanted, and an extempore court was arranged, composed of about fitteen persons, before whom Atkinson was tried. Of course he was found guilty, and was sentenced to be tarred and feathered, and started out of town. During the trial, the prisoner preserved an unruffled coolness, and appeared wholly indifferent to his fate, and when his sentence was put in execution, submitted without a struggle. The following extract will give an idea of how the decrees of Judge Lynch are executed at the West: nch are executed at the West:
Now,' said Captain Wallace to Atkinson, 'now

stranger, to save trouble, off with your shirt.'
With imperturbable coolness, and without opening his lips, the prisoner doffed his linen and flamel. As he wore neither vest nor coat, this

eremony was soon concluded.
'He's obedient,' said one of the crowd, 'it's best

'He's got off too easy,' said another.
'That's a fact,' said a third.
By this time the prisoner was naked from the

ins upward.
'Come out here,' said Capt. Wallace, 'we don't

a connection with slaveholders. The resolution for admission was in the following words:

'Resolved. That the Synod cordially reciprocate the fraternal feelings expressed by the Classis of North Carolina of the German Reformed Church: sticks about a yard long, and broad at one end—sticks about a yard long, and broad at one end—and proceeded slowly (amid the laughter and jests that they regard with favor their proposal of free crowd, which Atkinson seemed neither to see forming an eccleciastical relation with our church; nor care for) to 'lay on,' at least half an inch deep,

from the crown of his head to his waist; over his arms, hands, cheeks, brow, hair, arm-pits, ears, back, breast and neck. As he was besmearing Atkinson's cheeks, one of the operators jocularly observed that he was 'touching up his whiskers;' which of course produced great merriment among the crowd. All this, while the only outward signs of montal agitation that the prisoner exhibited of mental agitation that the prisoner exhibited was an extraordinary activity in chewing and ex-

was an extraordinary activity in chewing and expectorating.

'Guesa you've got enough on — put on the feathers,' said an idle member of the committee.

'You are doing it up brown,' said a voice to the operators, flatteringly.

'Yes, sir,' said one of the operators with a laugh, as he took hold of the bag of feathers, and threw a handful on the prisoner's back.

Pour thorn or 's processing a speciator.

Pour them on, suggested a spectator.
No, it's better to put them on in handfuls, said

Messrs. Bird, Hughes, Boydon and Samuel ohnson then took hold each of the end of two long coles, which they placed so as to form an extempore

St. Andrew's Cross.

'Sit on there,' said one of them, I forgot who, to the tarred and feathered person.

'Why; they're going to ride him on a rail,' said a voice beside me.

'Serves the scoundrel right,' replied his com-

panion.

'He ought to be hanged,' rejoined the first voice.

'He's very right to do as he is bid,' said a person near the prisoner, as Atkinson calmly put his legs over the poles, and sat on the part where they joined.

The four citizens named then raised him in the air-placing the ends of the poles on their should-ers-and carried him through the street, which was thronged with people, down to the wharf and

back.
After the crowd had enjoyed themselves sufficiently with tormenting their unresisting victim, he was set at liberty, and immediately left the

From the Kansas Free State.

ATTACK ON MR. CLARK,-BRUTAL OUT-

It is currently reported that the Rev. Mr. Clark, It is currently reported that the Rev. Mr. Clark, late of our place, has been badly treated on board the Polar Star. It is stated that he got into a conversation with one Childs, of Independence, about Kansas and slavery, and that Childs, being unable to hold his own with Clark in argument, thought he would try what virtue there was in blows. It appears that Mr. Clark made no resistance, but let Childs beat his 'face into a pummace,' to the great amusement of the cursed fiends who were aboard the boat.

the boat.

We were surprised to hear that Mr. Clark made no resistance; for while he was here, he said that the great lack in Kansas was fighting men; that we ought to have some fighting men, if we wished to succeed, &c. We would have been well pleased to hear that he gave us a sample of the right kind of men, in his difficulty with Childs.

Some time after what is related above occurred, Mr. Clark went to take his seat at the breakfast

but Clark was stout enough to have burt him bad-ly in a single fight. But probably he knew that the fiendish crew were all against him, and that it would be useless to attempt to defend himself. We would like to know how long the people of

St. Louis and Missouri are going to tolerate such things. It is bringing an everlasting disgrace upon the State. What a horrid state of things, in a free country, to see a whole steamboat crew hand the country, to see a whole steamboat crew, headed by the captain, 'pitch into' one man, and beat him nearly to death, and then put him ashore, for no other crime than merely expressing his opin-ion on a political question, after he had trusted his person, his life, his all, to the care of the cap-tain, who, Judas-like, betrays him into the hands of bad men.
No man, who cares anything for his property,

his person, or his life, can entrust them to the care of such a captain, unless he be insane. Let people of the Free States, and honorable men of the South, avoid the Polar Star, and brand the captain as an unprincipled scoundrel, and forever

From the Eric True American. GLORIOUS LIBERTY!

GLORIOUS LIBERTY!

In many respects, our country has the least liberty of any government on earth. To call it a 'democracy,' is to cast an unpardonable slur upon that most precious word. We are continually manufacturing braggadocio about our freedom, but if called to put our finger upon it, we should be puzzled severely. Are any of us truly free? Why, 'to such complexion has it come at last,' that a man cannot travel where he pleases, either on business or pleasure, with any degree of safety, if he has any degree of manhood, or any sense of compassion in his bosom. In proof, see the following from the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph, of a recent ing from the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph, of a recent

A young gentleman, yeleped Alonzo Griffin, having expressed sentiments hostile to 'the peculiar institution,' and given various indications more congenial to the atmosphere of Massachusetts than Georgia, was ordered out of this city on Friday last, and was escorted to the cars, on Saturday, by a large company of our citizens. In consequence of his youth and weak head, no violent measures were resorted to, the people only demanding that he should make tracks Northward.

demanding that he should make tracks Northward.'

Happy country! But, mark the contrast between the spirit of Freedom and the spirit of Slavery! Massachusetts invites Toombs, of Georgia, to come up to Boston, and freely express his views on slavery, whatever they may be, for which Boston promises a respectful hearing, and one hundred and fifty dollars into the bargain! Toombs has accepted the invitation, and will be allowed to deliver his lecture free of molestation. But one of Massachusetts' citizens visits Georgia, and happening to express his views, doubtless with no more force than Toombs will be permitted to express his, and, forthwith, he is 'ordered out, escorted to the cars,' and commanded 'to make tracks Northward!' Glorious reciprocity! Glorious country, too!

A FREE MAN ABOUT TO BE SOLD

Most of our readers remember the Steamboat Emma Harmon, that plied up the Kansas last spring, and that there was a free negro hired to work on board the boat, and also that this boat was charged all the while by the Pro-Slavery Press with having an Abolition negro-thieving crew aboard. This was sufficient to condemn it, and cause it to be looked upon with suspicion by pro-slavery men.

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When the boat hauled off the far western waters. the negro not anticipating any difficulty, and wishing to remain in Kansas, left the boat at Kansas City, and being there a day or two, in all innocence, before he was aware, he was seized and taken to Independence, and there lodged in Jail. Then we saw in the papers of that place a flamin advertisement with a negro cut on it, stating in so many words that if there was any man, in the whole of that region round about, who wanted negro by paying for it in lies, that now was a go time to apply, as they had one in Jail that w make a good hand. It is strange to relate that no man was found in all Western Missouri, bad in all as it is, who was mean enough to try to get a negro in that way. However, time passed off, and the negro still lay

in Jail, until a few weeks past, our Independence exchanges contain the following advertisement:

SHERIFF'S SALE OF RUNAWAY SLAVE. No SHERIFF'S SALE OF RUNAWAY SLAVE. Notice is hereby given that there is a negro man, supposed to be a slave, of the following description, viz: Sayshis name is Samuel Peterson, is about thirty years of age, about five feet nine inches high, rather spare built, light black color, an irregular scar over the left eye, and a variety of scars on his hands—now in the possession of the undersigned, Sheriff of Jackson County, as a runaway slave. The owner of said negro is required to make application for said negro within three months, and pay all charges incurred on account of said negro; otherwise, he will be sold at public auction, for cash in hand, at the Court House door, in the city of Independence, Mo., on Saturday, the 1st day of January, 1856, to pay said charges.

Sheriff.

Now here is a free man, who while attending to his own lawful pursuits, is snatched up, just because own lawful pursuits, is snatened up, just occasion was a negro, confined about eight months in Jail, and then is sold, for an indefinite period as a slave, to pay said charges! This is a very easy method of making Slaves, in this boasted land of Freedom. But it is the necessary and inhereant method of making Slaves, i Freedom. But it is the nec workings of the Institution. Cincinnati papers will please notice this, as we believe the negro was from that place.

THE TRIAL OF THEODORE PARKER, for the ' Misdeme por of a Speech in Fancuil Hall against Kidnapping. before the Circuit Court of the United States, at Boston, April 3, 1855, with the Defence, by THE-ODORE PARKER, Minister of the Twenty-Eighth Congregational Society in Boston. Boston: Published for the Author. 1855.

The Indictment of Mr. PARKER having failed, this Trial, of course, is imaginary, as well as the Defence. But it is all the more complete and valuable on that account ; because, having had no obstruction put in hi way by opposing Counsel or Judge, Mr. PARKER has had unlimited scope for research, illustration, argument, impeachment, &c. &c. This Trial makes a handsomely printed volume of 222 octave pages, and will be found extremely serviceable for its numerous historical paral lelisms, in regard to governmental and judicial tyranny. Its Dedication is as follows:

To JOHN PARKER HALE and CHARLES MAYO ELLIS. magnanimous Lawyers, for their labors in a noble profession, which, having once in England its Kelyng. its Saunders, its Jeffreys, and its Scroggs, as now in America its Sharkey, its Grier, its Curtis, and its Kane, has yet also such generous advocates of Humanity as equal the glories of Holt and Erskine, of Macintosh and Romilly, for their eloquent and fearless defence of Truth, Right, and Love, this volume is dedicated, by their client and friend, THEODORE

The following eloquent extract is the closing portion of this masterly exposition :-

English is the only tongue in which Freedom can speak her political or religious word. Shall that tongue be silenced; tied in Fancuil Hall; torn out by a Slave-hunter? The Stamp Act only taxed commercial and legal documents; the Fugitive Slave Bill makes our words misdemeanors. The Revenue Act did but lay a tax on tea, three-pence only on a pound: the Slave-hunters' act taxes our thoughts as a crime. The Boston Port Bill but closed our harbor, we could get in at Salem; but the Judge's Charge shuts up the mouth of all New England, not a word against man-hunting but is a crime, -the New Testament is full of 'misco meanors.' Andros only took away the Charter of Massachusetts; Judge Curtis's la warranto against Humanity itself. Gage ' took away the arms of Boston Judge Curtis charges upon our Soul; he would wring all religion out of you,—no 'Standard of Morality' above the Fugitive Slave Bill; you must n to God in your prayers, evince 'an ex-king' for the deliverance of an innocent man whom his family seek to transform to a beast of burthen and then sacrifice to the American Me

Decide according to your own Conscience, Gentlemen, not after mi

Gentlemen of the Jury, I must bring this defence close Already i though far too short for the are to decide upon. I have shown you the aim and purposes of the Slave Power—to make this vast Continent one buge Despotism, a House of Bond age for African Americans, a House of Bondage also for Saxon Americans. I have pointed out the course of Despotism in Monarchic England; you have seen how there the Tyrants directly made wicked laws, or when that resource failed, how they reached indirectly after their End, and appointed officers to pervert the law, to ruin the peple. You remember how the King appointed ba how the King appointed base and Judges, and how wickedly nen as Attorneys and Judges, and h they used their position and their power, scorning alike the law of God and the welfare of Man old historian, 'the more to enslave the people to obedience, being to speak of the king, woo him sacred titles, as if their advancement him sacred titles, as if their advancement to high places must necessarily be laid upon the foundation of the People's debasement. You have not for-gotten Saunders, Kelyng, and Jeffreys and Scroggs; Sibthorpe and Mainwaring you will remember for ever,—denouncing 'eternal damnation' on such as refused the illegal tax of Charles I. or evinced an express disapprobation of his tyranny.
Gentlemen, you recollect how the rights of the jury were broken down.—how jurors were threatened with trial for perjury, insulted, fined, and im-

prisoned, because they would be faithful to the w and their Conscience. You remember how e tyrannical king clutched at the People's purse, and their person too, and smote at all freed speech, while the purchased Judges were always ready, the tools of Despotism. But you know what it all came to-Justice could not enter upor what it all came to—Justice could not enter upon the law through the doors of Westminster Hall; so she tried it at Naseby and Worcester, and with her 'Invincible Ironsides' took possession by means of pike and gun. Charles I. laid his guilty head on the block; James II. only escaped the same fate by timely flight. If Courts will not de-cree Justice, then Civil War will, for it must be one, and a battle becomes a 'Crowning Mercy.'
Gentlemen, I have shown you what the Slave

Power of America aims at,—a Despotism which is worse for this age than the Stuarts' tyranny for that time. You see its successive steps of croachment. Behold what it has done within It has made Slavery perpetual in Florida : has annexed Texas, a Slave State as big as the kingdom of France; has fought the Mexican War, with Northern money, and spread bondage over Utah, New Mexico, and California; it has given Texas ten millions of Northern dollars to help Slavery withal; it has passed the Fugitive Slave Bill, and kidnapped men in the West, in the Middle States, and even in our own New England: it has given ten millions of dollars for a little strip of worthless land, the Mesilla valley, whereon to make a Slave Railroad, and carry bondage from the Atworthless land, the Mesilla valley, whereon to make a Slave Railroad, and carry bondage from the Atlantic to the Pacific; it has repealed the Prohibition of Slavery, and spread the mildew of the South all over Kansas and Nebraska. Ask your capitalists, who have bought Missouri lands and railroads, how their stock looks just now; not only your Liberty but even their Money is in peril. You know erty but even their Money is in peril. You knot the boast of Mr. Toombs. Gentlemen, you knot what the United States Courts have done—wit poisoned weapons they have struck deadly blow at Freedom. You know Sharkey and Grier and Kane. You recollect the conduct of Kidnappers Courts at Milwaukie, Sandusky, Cincinnati, Phil adelphia—in the Hall of Independence. But why need I wander so far! Alas! you know too wel what has been done in Boston, our own Boston

the grave of Puritan piety. You remember the Union Meeting, Ellen Craft, Sims, chains around the Court House, the Judges crawling under, soldiers in the street, drunk, smiting at the citizens; you do not forget Anthony Burns, the Marshal's guard, the loaded cannon in place of Justice, soldiers are in the streets and the streets are in the streets. youard, the loaded cannon in place of Justice, soldiers again in the streets, smiting at and wound ing the citizens. You recollect all thir—the 19th of April, 1851, Boston delivering an innocent man at Savannah to be a slave forever, and that day scourged in his jail, while the hirelings who enthralled him were feasted at their Inn;—Anniverthralled him before the search at their Inn;—Anniverthralled him before the search at the probate, the appointed guardian of orphans, kidnapping a poor and friendless man! You cannot forget these things, no, never!

You know who did all this; a single family—the Honorable Judge Curtis, with his kinsfolk and friends, himself most subtly active with all his force throughout this work. When Mr. Webster prostituted himself to the Slave Power, this family went out and pimped for him in the streets:

restituted himself to the Stave rower. ren. ren. vwent out and pimped for him in the streets: ren. Can any body doubt that we are passing through they paraded in the newspapers, at the Revere House, and in public letters; they beckened and made signs at Faneuil Hall. That crime of Sodom brought Daniel Webster to his grave at Marshfield —a mighty warning not to despise the Law of the Hon. Benj. R. Curtis on this Bench; gave him his judicial power to construct his "law," construct his "jury," to indict and try me. Try me! No, Gentlemen it is you, your wives and your children who are up for swift condemnation this day. Will you wait, will you add sin to sin, till God shall rain fire and brimstone on your heads, and a Dead Sea shall cover the place-once so green and blossoming with American Liberty! Decide your own fate. When the Judges are false, let the Juries When the Judges are false, let the Juries life; or that those who have

and Grier, and Kane and Curtis, shall be Tyrants over you—forbidding all Freedom of Speech: or whether Right and Justice, the Christian Religion, the natural service of the Infinite God, shall bless our wide land with the numberless Beatitudes of Humanity. Should you command me to be fined and go to jail, I should take it very cheerfully, counting it more honor to be inside of a jail in the and go to jail, I should take it very queerium, ent, should be inside of a jail in the in opposition to or in defence of American Sla Nor does it puzzle us any more to see when the puzzle us counting it more honor to be inside of a jail in the austere silence of my dungeon, rather than outside of it, with a faithless Jury, guilty of such treason to their Country and their God. But, forgive me! you cannot commit such a crime against Humanity. Pardon the monstrous figure of my speech—it is only conceivable, not also possible. These Judges could do it—their speeches, their actions, that Charge, this Indictment proves all the theorem of the country. Slavery, like the Egypthat—but you cannot;—not you. You are the Representatives, of the people, the Country, not idiotic in Conscience and the Affections.

Gentlemen, I am a minister of Religion. It is

Religion which belongs to Human Nature, as I understand it, which the Infinite God imperishably

How can the pulpit hope to escape its part in ly perfect God. Natural Morality, the keeping of every law He has written on the body and in the soul of man, especially by loving and serving his creatures. Many wrongs I doubtless do, for which I must ask the forgiveness of mankind. But do you suppose I can keep the fugitive slave bill, obey these Judges, and kidnap my own Parishioners! It is no part of my "Christianity," to "send the mother that bore me, into eternal bondage." Do you think I can suffer Commissioner Curtis and Commissioner Loring to steal my friends,—out of my meeting-house! Gentlemen, when God bids my meeting-house! Gentlemen, when God bids my do right and this Court bids me do wrong, I shall not pretend to "obey both." I am willing sionate men, men who either did not see the danger, or did not fear it, have, from the first, spoken. enough to suffer all that you will ever lay on me. if I allowed Saunders, Jeffreys, Scroggs, or Shark-ky, Grier, Kane, or in one word, Curtis, to steal of America, to be trod under the hoof of Slaveholders, Slave-drivers; yes, of the judicial slaves of slaveholders slave-drivers? I was neither born nor bred for that. I drew my first breath in a little town not far off, a poor little town where the farmers and mechanics first unsheathed that revolution. Slavery preaching is one of the necessary and wholesome forms of agitation. Mr. Hall could not wholesome forms of agitation. Mr. Hall could not ary sword which, after eight years of newing, clove asunder the Gordian knot that bound America to the British yoke. One raw morning in Spring—titish yoke. One raw morning in Spring—titish and doubtless he knows it will be eighty years the 19th of this month—that the measure of his usefulness in this question Hancock and Adams, the Moses and Aaron of that early spring. The town militia car fore daylight "for training." A great, tall man, with a large head, and a high, wide brow, their captain,—one who "had seen service,"— mar-shalled them into line, numbering but seventy, and ade "every man load his piece with powder and " I will order the first men sh away," said he, when some one faltered. "Don't fire unless fired upon, but if they want to have a war-let it begin here." Gentlemen, you know what followed: those farmers and mechanics fired the shot heard round the world. A little monument covers the bones of such as before had pledged their fortune and their sacred honor to the Freedom of America, and that day gave it also their Hon. Henry A. Wise, inviting him to deliver a lives. I was born in that little town, and bred up amid the memories of that day. When a boy, my my my lifted me up one Sunday, in her religious, patriotic arms, and held me while I read the first monomental line I ever saw:—

MR. WISE AND THE ANT-SLAVERY COMMITTEE OF BORTON. It seems that an anti-slavery committee of Bostonians recently addressed a letter to the Hon. Henry A. Wise, inviting him to deliver a lecture in Boston this winter, on the subject of slavery. The response of the indigonant Virginian monomental line I ever saw:—

While we approve of the course of Mr. Wise in preparative refusion to expenditure the subject of the course of Mr. Wise in preparative refusion to expensive the subject of the course of Mr. Wise in preparative refusion to the subject of the course of Mr. Wise in preparative refusion to the subject of the course of Mr. Wise in preparative refusion to the subject of Bostonians recently addressed a letter to the Hon. Henry A. Wise, inviting him to deliver a lecture in Boston this winter, on the subject of Bostonians recently addressed a letter to the Hon. Henry A. Wise, inviting him to deliver a lecture in Boston this winter, on the subject of Bostonians recently addressed a letter to the Hon. Henry A. Wise, inviting him to deliver a lecture in Boston this winter, on the subject of Bostonians recently addressed a letter to the Hon. Henry A. Wise, inviting him to deliver a lecture in Boston this winter, on the subject of Bostonians recently addressed a letter to the Hon. Henry A. Wise, inviting him to deliver a lecture in Boston this winter, on the subject of Bostonians recently addressed a letter to the Hon. Henry A. Wise, inviting him to deliver a lecture in Boston this winter, on the subject of Bostonians recently addressed a letter to the Hon. Henry A. Wise, inviting him to deliver a lectur

Since then, I have studied the memorial marbles of Greece and Rome in many an ancient town: reply is conceived in execrable taste, and his style and spirit are such as to destroy all the intrinsic written before the Eternal roused up Moses to lead Israel out of Egypt, but no chisselled stone has ever stirred me to such emotions as those rustic names of men who fell

Sever, to say, and we say it with regret, that ms ever, to say, and we say it with regret and say it with regret, that ms ever, to say, and we say it with regret and say it with r

Gentlemen of the Jury, and you my fellow-countrymen of the North, I leave the matter with you. Say "Guilty!" You cannot do it. "Not Guilty." I know you will, for you remember there is another Court, not of fugitive slave bill law, where We shall all be tried by the Justice of the Infinite God. Hearken to the last verdict, "INASSUCH AS YE HAVE DONE IT UNTO ONE OF THE LEAST OF THESE MY BRETHREN, YE HAVE DONE IT UNTO ME.

A Name for the New State. The Lake Superior

Miner proposes that the new State which is spoken
of, to be formed from the Upper Peninsula and a
portion of Wisconsin, shall be called Menomone,
from the bold and warlike tribes of Indians who
inhabit that region. The name is euphonious and
appropriate.

From the (New York) Christian Inquirer.

RIGHTEOUSNESS AND THE PULPIT. Discourse, preached in the First Church, Dor-chester, on Sunday, September 30, 1855. By Nathaniel Hall.

fate. When the Judges are false, let the Juries be faithful, and we have a "crowning mercy" existing institution, should be born to intense and without cannon, and the cause of Justice is secure. For "when wicked men seem nearest to their hopes, the godly man is furthest from his fears."

You know my "offence," Gentlemen. I have confessed more than the government could prove gentlessed more than the government could prove You know my "offence," Gentlemen. I have confessed more than the government could prove. You are the "Country:" the Nation by twelve Delegates is present here to-day. In the name of America. of mankind, you are to judge of the Law and the Fact, and the Application of the Law to the Fact, and the Application of the Law to the Fact, and the Consequences of Slavery all over the North: whether Boston, New England, all the North; whether Boston, New England, all the North; whether Anthony Burns,—whether Sharkey and Grier, and Kane and Cartis, shall be Tyrants over you—Forbidding all Freedom of Speech: or

disorganizing our political parties, upsetting our personal friendships, breaking op the peace of our parishes, disorganizing our political parties, upsetting our parties, upsetting our political parties, upsetting our personal friendships, breaking op the peace of our parishes, disorganizing our political parties, upsetting our how old soever, venerable and widely spread. I statesmen, unsettling our ministers, there it will claim the same religious Rights with Luther and and must be discussed! nay, discussion occasions. claim the same religious Rights with Luther and and must be discussed? nay, discussion occasions. Calvin, with Budba and Mohammed; yes, with Moses and Jesus,—the unaliceable right to serve the God of Nature; and what agitation has hurt. The wind that

writes thereon,—natural Piety, love of the Infinit-ly perfect God. Natural Morality, the keeping of uncertainty and conflict which Slavery has created enough to suffer all that you will ever lay on me.

But I will not do such a wrong, nor allow such
the whole truth from the pulpit, and not a few
wickeness to be done—so help me God! How
have suffered ruin of fortune and loss of place by
could I teach Truth, Justice, Piety, if I stole men:
it. But on the whole, the brave men have kept their posts and carried the day. But surely they to steal have not whined at the reproaches, or been sur Human-prised at the wineing, or complained at the oppo them! Hove my Country, my kindred of Human-ity: Hove my God Father and Mother of the white man and the black; and I am to suffer the liberty pletons indeed to expect any thing else; or even man and the black; and I am to soller the hoef of Slavehold-of America, to be trod under the hoof of Slavehold-to wish any thing else. They have laid their ac-count with difficulty and reproach, and patient la-

Hancock and Adams, the Moses and Aaron of that foreat Deliverance, were both at Lexington; they also had 'obstructed an officer' with brave words. British soldiers, a thousand strong, came to seize got to be moralized and Christianized on this subthem and carry them over sea for trial, and so nip ject, that the pulpit has its great and difficult dutes had a few datasets. bud of Freedom auspiciously opening in that ty still weighing upon its conscience. Let the yspring. The town militia came together bedaylight "for training." A great, tall man, scientious, and faithful to its spiritual instincts and original office. Its duty is not yet half done.
We commend to all who occupy it the example and
the discourse of NATHANIEL HALL.

WHAT THEY THINK OF GOVERNOR WISE'S BREEDING IN KENTUCKY. (From the Louisville Journal, Oct. 20.1

MR WISE AND THE ANTI-SLAVERY COMMITTEE

Sacred to Liberty and the Rights of Mankind.

Since then, I have studied the memorial marbles

Green of Plane studied the memorial marbles

Since then, I have studied the memorial marbles

Green of Plane studied the memorial marbles

The abolitionists, we feel constrained, however, to say, and we say it with regret, that his

In the Sacred Cause of God, and their Country.

Gentlemen, the Spirit of Liberty, the Love of Justice, was early fanned into a flame in my boyish heart. That monument covers the bones of my own kinsfolk; it was their blood which reddened the long, green grass at Lexington. It is my own kinsfolk; it was their blood which reddened the long, green grass at Lexington. It is my own name which stands chisselled on that stone; the tall Captain who marshalled his fellow farmers and mechanics into stern array and spoke such brave and dangerous words as opened the War of American Independence,—the last to leave the field,—was my father's father. I learned to read out of this Bible, and with a musket he that day captured from the foe I learned also another religious lesson, that

Onedwar Typanys is Onedwar to God."

Typanys is Onedwar to God." REBELLION TO TYRANTS IS OREDIENCE TO God."

I keep them both, "Sacred to Liberty and the Rights of Mankind," to use them both "In the Sacred Cause of God and my Country."

Gentlemen of the Jury, and you my fellow-countrymen of the North, I leave the matter with you. Say "Guilly !" You cannot do it, to, donder the specious pretext or resisting southern aggressions. Now, although Mr. Wise has refused to speak before the anti-slavery people of Boston, his very silly and absurd letter will serve the purpose of a lecture. They will use it to illustrate what they call the insolence and arrogance of the South. Mr. Wise, in writing this letter, has made an ass of himself, and caused the people of the South to pray to be delivered from all such furious and imprudent friends.

A New State in Texas. A writer from Western Tennessee says that the German, French, Swiss, Hungarian, and other European settlers in North-western Texas, are to a man in favor of forming a new State out of the western portion of that State:

No Union with Slaveholders.

KANE AND WILLIAMSON.

BOSTON, NOVEMBER 9, 1855.

Judge Kane has obtained a complete triumph, and oor Williamson has made an uno The latter has presented a petition to the judge, setting forth that he 'desired to purge himself of the contempt because of which he is now attached, and to that end has yet to be educated, and to be educated every time s willing to make true answers to such interrogatories a new occasion to apply Christian principles and morals as may be addressed to him by the court, touching the arises! Strange indeed that such a dim-seeing pulpit matter heretofore inquired of by the writ of habeas always learning, and never able to come'-(how is i corpus,' &c., and ' praying that he may be permitted to purge himself of said contempt, by making true answers to such interrogatories as may be addressed to im by the court touching the premises.'

This is, undoubtedly, granting all that Kane asked. real and only point in issue between them, is seen by fifteen years, and have been denounced as enemies of Kane's opinion, given Oct. 12th, in which he says :--

'His [Williamson's] duty then, [at the issuing of the writ.] as now, was and is, to bring in the bodies; or, if they had passed beyond his control, to declare on oath or affirmation, so far ashe knew, what had become of them; and from this duty, or from the constraint that seeks to enforce it, there can be no escape.'

But because Kane has obtained from Williamson's present answer no more information as to the present thereabouts of the slaves than he did from his original return to the writ of habeas corpus, some persons are indulging the idea that Kane has succumbed to public sentiment, and liberated Williamson on a mere pretence of having obtained his end, and that Williamson has eally not retreated from his original position. All this is an entire mistake. Williamson's original position was, that he would give no information about the negroes, beyond what he had done in his return to the writ; and that he would answer no further questions concerning them. He now retreats from this position and offers to ' make true answers to such interrogate ries as may be addressed to him by the honorable court touching the premises,' and he then does answer all questions put to him by the court. Now, the fact that his answers bring out nothing important as to the present whereabouts of the slaves, is a matter wholly mmaterial to the issue which had been made between Kane and himself, which was this : Kane had decreed that Williamson should answer all inquiries that he (Kane) might choose to address to him, touching his connection with the escape of the slaves, and their present place of concealment. Williamson, on the other hand, had resolved he would give no information of the kind, beyond what he had given in his original return to the writ. Certainly, there is no room for doubt that Kane has achieved 'a clean victory,' and that Wiliamson has submitted to 'a clean defeat.'

The fact that Kane did not push any offensive inquiries is to be set down to the fact that he knew the rance upon this subject, among people who pass for culslaves were now entirely beyond his reach, and that, since no good could be accomplished by further inquiwound the feelings of a man who had confessed himself

Let us not blame poor Williamson for this sad result. No one has a right to blame him who has not been through the same ordeal, and experienced, as Williamson had, the extinction of all hope that the people would visit him with their writ of deliverance. Those if there be any such, who have done their duty to wards rescuing him, are the only ones who can consistently utter one word of censure; and they are probably the last ones who will do it. Those who have not done their duty towards him, and who trusted to his heroism and endurance to save them from the necessity of any personal exertion, are those, if any, who will now be most ready to censure him.

The law, so far as it is established by this case, it that a slaveholder may carry his slaves through a free State, and that if any one assist them to escape, the courts of the United States may send a writ to such person, requiring him to produce the slaves, or, if that cannot be done, to give all the information in his power as to their mode of escape and place of concealment. And if he refuse to do this, he must go to prison until he will.

Supreme Court of the United States, and probably by every member of it, if the question could now go before them. And such is the law which the North have now This law is likely to be far more efficient for the pur-

poses of the slaveholders than the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850. Under this last named law, if a man assisted a fugitive to escape, he could have a trial by jury for his offence, and could therefore hope to escape convic-tion; or, if convicted, he was liable only to a punishplace of concealment, he will be sent to prison, not for any definite period, but until he shall 'purge himself

their masters, as those who are brought here by them, extended to the oppressed, is injustice to the oppress as Wheeler's were. We may, therefore, as well look the that it is of no consequence to them, or to their party, whole matter in the face at once, as to seek to shut our whether the blacks are enslaved, and that they are wileyes against it. -s.

ANTI-SLAVERY AND THE PULPIT

from the Christian Inquirer, taking for its heading the for it. title of the discourse recently preached at Dorchester by However much, and with whatever guilt on the part

God's children and our own brethren into saleable proof human slavery which necessitates them all, in- (white) Southern brethren. cludes them all, and thus becomes the 'sum of all villa-nies.' Is this asking too much of the pulpit? Is it modest men. The idea of infallibility, either in them-

THE LIBERATOR. be silent, in view of such iniquity and oppression, of any service to God or to man? Will not every true of any service to God or to man? Will not every true and loyal soul instinctively reject it, and turn from it with loathing, and go and seek for Christ in the hungry and athirst, in the sick, the stranger and the prisoner and ever repeat and renew his blessed Gospel ih el forts 'to set at liberty them that are bruised' Clearly we are prescribing no one particular mod of doing this work. The made is enfely left to the ir telligence of him who has the conscience, the faithful-ness to his Christian vows, the love of God and the love of his brother, to speak and act at all. But, acthe apostle concludes the sentence?) should assume and demand to be the leader of men's thoughts and action on all questions of duty, and should claim to be heaven-chosen medium of divine truth to men! But whence is this education of the pulpit to come? Mark This is, undoubtedly, granting all that have been the provided Williamson could not bring in the bodies it, reader! 'The pulpit feels and reflects the public mind in its theology and ethics.' Perfectly nature of things, he could ask. That this has been the Christ and as infidels for saying. The difference between us and the Inquirer is here : We rebuke and conden the pulpit for this vassal-like 'reflection' of men' minds and feelings, as a gross and fatal breach of its duty to God, and a virtual casting away of its more and divine power; the Inquirer simply states it as very natural, and, on the whole, creditable fact. We respectfully deny the Inquirer's statement that the pulpit's 'instincts have always been on the right side,' &c This is true only of a very meagre minority of America preachers and pulpits. The subserviency of the great body and mass of them to the despotic power and deand shameful to the last degree.

Hence the truth of that other fact which the Inquire states, viz., that ' not a few ministers who have spoken the whole truth from the pulpit, have suffered ruin of fortune and loss of place by it '; though we must again call in question the correctness of its statement that the brave men have kept their posts,' if by that it means that they have kept their pulpits. We could easi ly give the names of many men who have been driven out of Unitarian pulpits alone, some of them quite out of the ministry as a profession, because, if they told the whole truth' there, they and their families would want for bread; and of others, filling high and influ ential pulpits, and every way qualified to fill them ably and usefully, driven into obscure parishes, into ' rural districts,' or into the new regions of the West, far from homes and kindred, because they would speak out against the wrong of Slavery, the Traffic in Intoxicating Liquors, and other kindred crimes.

Nor can we, by any means, admit that the 'alarm felt in our congregations whenever the word slavery is mentioned, is 'honest, intelligent, respectable.' We should characterize it, for the most part, in terms almost the reverse of these. Even in those cases where it is honest, it is surprisingly un-intelligent. The igno tivated, is great and very culpable.

But, notwithstanding these flaws, the Inquirer's arries, he had decency enough not unnecessarily to ticle is a good one. Its commendation to all ministers of 'the example and Discourse of NATHANIEL HALL' is maply and generous, and will no where find a warmer appreciation than among abolitionists .-- M.

WHIGGERY, RESPECTABILITY, MENDAC-ITY AND SLAVERY.

The Daily Advertiser of Oct. 29th calls the Personal Liberty Bill 'that infamous statute,' and says, 'until it is repealed, no man can say with pride, ' I am a citizen of Massachusetts.'

At a great Whig meeting in Farcuil Hall, on the evening of October 81st, Goorge S. Hillard said- 'I see nothing in the aggressive attitude of the Slave Power, even as painted by the most impassioned antislavery rhetoricians, which is of such ominous import as the principle involved in the Personal Liberty Bill.' On the same occasion, Rufus Choate said, after glowing eulogy on Daniel Webster and his course in relation to slavery, 'Is it not possible that a part of what they call the aggressive spirit of slavery may be reaction against our own aggressions? ' These aggressions of the North upon the South he had already specified as follows: opposition to the election and reelection of Jefferson, to the purchase of Louisiana, to the slave This is the law, as laid down in Judge Kane's opinion of Oct. 12th, and as now carried into effect. That of Missouri, and advocacy, formerly of the Hartford opinion is written with great ability, and would undoubtedly be confirmed, in every material point, by the

George Lunt said he thought that the ' Whig party had done every thing that could be done for the cause of freedom.' On the same evening, Otis P. Lord said 'there was

no child in the Commonwealth with a drop of Puritan blood in his veins, but cherished the blessing of liberty, and it was folly to raise a cry of "liberty or slavery " the State of Massachusetts.

The gentlemen above quoted are perfectly competent ment limited by the statute. But, under this new law hold that party accountable for the treachery to liberto speak for the Whig party, and it is perfectly fair to brought, not before a jury, but before Judge Curtis, Judge Sprague, or some other judicial villain, who shall not then produce the fugitive, or give the court them said. They all agree that the Constitution is more important than the liberty it was framed to preserve; that to value the thing signified more than the any definite period, but until he shall 'purge himself of the contempt by making true answers to such inter-ful and infamous; that the practice of slavery as it of the contempt by making true abovers to him, ful and infamous; that the practice of slavery as it regatories as the honorable court shall address to him, exists at the South, and the ideas of slavery, stretching from the South over the whole North, are less to be This law is unquestionably as applicable to the case feared than so much practical regard for liberty as now of fugitives who have come here without the consent of exists in Massachusetts; that help, or even sympathy, ling to take the risk of so much prejudice to their own freedom as the present influence and prospective increase of slavery may occasion; and, finally, that do In another column, our readers will find an article ing nothing for the cause of freedom is doing enough

the Rev. Mr. Hall. We wish to make some comments of its framers, the Constitution of the United States was upon the Inquirer's article; for true and good as it is designed to wink at and tolerate so much enslavement of in the main, it has its weak points which would seem to the colored people as existed at the time of its formabe almost inseparable from the professional stand-point tion, there can be no question that it was also designed the writer.

'The pulpit,' he says, 'cannot be expected to be men with each other, and to 'secure the blessings of right at once and everywhere in regard to this theme,' liberty' to them and their posterity. Without question [the subject of slavery in this country.] What does it was designed to prevent such injuries to respectable this mean? we inquire. We do not expect perfection in white folks as Samuel Hoar, and Henry Hubbard, and the pulpit, nor the wisdom of a Solomon in every occu- Elijah P. Lovejoy, and Amos Dresser, and Pruden pant of one. But we have a right to expect and to Crandall, and Margaret Douglass, and Passemore Wiland in every pulpit, that it should utter but one sound liamson, and James Furnam, and Thomas Newman with regard to the crime of enslaving men, converting and the Rev. Wm. C. Clarke, (travelling from Main through Kansas,) have suffered without redress. It has daily robbing them of the wages of their however, failed to prevent these outrages, and many hard toil, annihilating all marriage between them, and more such. It has absolutely and disgracefully failed converting the parental instincts and relation into a either to prevent the wrongs, or compensate the injured keeping up the trade in human souls and or to punish the guilty, or to provide against the repe bodies, denying them all protection of the laws, and tition of such things in the future. But what do Messrs. subjecting them wholly to the will or caprice of individ-Hale, and Choate, and Hillard, and Lunt and Lord care ers, withholding all education and all knowl- for that? They have met with no such inconvenience edge of God and eternity, save as an added means of enforcing submission and service,—we have a right, we ers, as such. Those who have so suffered are a very say, to demand that every pulpit and every man, who small minority of the whole people, not enough to affect takes upon himself the high office of proclaiming the the most trivial election, and the diminutive total of law and will of God, shall speak out with the utmost injury sustained by them must not for a moment stand plainness and fidelity as to these high-handed sins in competition with the annual less of hundreds of run-against man and God, and against that dreadful sys-away slaves, sustained by our Christian and republican

even a king much? Is it not too obvious a daty to selves or in their work, never entered their minds. Havneed a moment's argument? Is the pulpit which will ing made an instrument which in some of its previsions

deliberately sacrificed justice and freedom they supposed (for the time) their intensaw the need of its subsequent amend made express provision therefor. But the White (like the Democratic-falsely so called) rec ther the necessity nor the advantage of such as ment. They are perfectly content with the fo tion as it is, smuggling in the thing slave hypocritically leaving out the word. They are with the Union as it is, built over the cru and souls of nearly four million hum danger of the escape of an actual slave file m part of their horizon, and glares upon then with omen of disaster and ruin, that to arert it, the erately continue, and do what they can to mah nent, the oppression of the existing slave, the facilities afforded by our existing laws for the napping of free colored people, the insults and to which white friends of the slave are expepractical nullification, by slave States, of the son ty of the State of Massachusetts, and the interioration of her institutions, political, judici ecclesiastical, under the influence of slavery. openly take this ground, and must be held for it; but they are enabled to keep it only by the pineness of the North, which, unfaithful to the and miserably blind to the truly expedi itself more with the difference between one point another of selfish and interested partisanship, if tween freedom and slavery. Mr. Choate gained great applause from his a

by his comparison of the Whig party with a pe character in Shakspeare's ' Measure for Me Whigs, he said, would not die, though ofien and ly called upon to do so, and even declared alre funct by their opponents. But besides tenacity of there are other points of resemblance between the and Barnardine, which doubtless were reen the acute orator, though it did not suit his purpo mention them in Faneuil Hall. Both show a har and extreme profligacy, both are 'insensible of ity, and desperately mortal,' and both are 'uc live or die.' Yet the Whig party must cling! to this fragment of mortal existence, for it is the For them is reserved none of that bliss whi a life well spent'; none of that fame

. Which lives and spreads aloft by those pure And perfect witness of all-judging J Their past, and especially their later history, has ed no such character as that which reve ed a good man to say, when, awaiting the er solution of the body, he was asked whether it wen possible, by a strong effort of will, to resist des prolong life-' I think that might be done, but ather not interfere. To the Whig party, the must be an everlasting sleep, with the ill ole character which no monumental eulogy can ere as appear creditable .- c. K. W.

WHY THE WEAK GOVERN. FRIEND GARRISON :

During a brief stay, this year, in one of the slave States. I paid close attention to the ch the people, the condition of society, the working institutions, and various other mat would naturally interest a Northern man. In

sought every opportunity to 'spy out the pair the land,' wishing, if possible, to learn the sec the almost unbroken rule of the 'Barbary Sa America' over their more populous, wealthy, lectual rival (not sister, for they are totally und communities. And I think the main reason of ern predominance lies in an intense Stale wile. the native of any slave State, his local ha much more than the whole American Union. erners generally are an untravelled class, and us cated besides ; and, like all stay-at-home ignore they have very vague ideas about other port world, not excepting those portions included with limits of the country they call their own. Hend are led to believe that their fertile soil and ge mate-which are deservedly praised by all Norths ers-make their abiding-place a little the best s the round world. They have scarcely any of the lessness and disposition to be on the more which New England men; and comparatively little en tion takes place from the prosperous parts of the States. Where the canker of slavery has enter enough to ruin everything-as it has in many of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and North Can of course, the people must emigrate; and they Texas or Arkansas, driving their gangs of pegree them, to renew the same process of exhaust of beautiful land, debasing their own and the dren's characters, and inflicting hideous wrong

Then as to slavery : the common people of the

are not in love with the institution. A few six

ders may be, though there are more eman (theoretically) among the slaveholders than is rally believed. But all classes unite to maintain epread human bondage from State irritabilit haughtiness. John C. Calhoun stimulated the ings till they became really morbid and foolist would never visit the Northern or Western State latter years of his life, because so 'set' in his devotion to slavery that he never wanted to lo the infinitely better social system among us. Popish Inquisitor to whom Galileo offered the tel that he might behold the disputed ring of Sal moons of Jupiter, Mr. Calhoun refused to lost fair and blooming Goddess of Freedom, because ed he should have to admit the compa hideousness of his idol, Slavery. His peculiar in every Southern State are the adjutants and drivers' of the Slave Power; and it is they sh and madden the Southern mind with the id very is a peculiar Southern institutionmanists of Cuba and Brazil still hag the had to their bosoms, after it has been cast off Arabs, and Heathen. It is they who falls slavery as hotly and illegally opposed by the Northern States-whereas we have er too mild and compromising towards a horrent to our religious and political pr they who have brought the Southern norant and passionate, up to the point of maintain this 'grievous curse' (as Mr. Cl at all hazards, no matter how terrible the does to those who foster it. It is a mistake that they would abolish it, if left to then are too lazy and bungling to attempt Why, many extensive planters do not resize income from five hundred acres of fine land, over by hopeless and careless slaves, as a farmers realize from fifty acres, tilled the intelligent heads and active hands. Such a set of reconstruct the whole edifice of their social As well expect a parcel of Irish hod-carrier and build a row of palatial residences wh shanties stand ! Slaveholders have neith nor the gumption to abolish slaver of the accord. They have never, in any State, done more towards freedom than talk; and when fessions were taken in earnest by Northe pressed home upon their consciences, they go bristled up with contrariness, and declared continue to make a pet bird of the ugly ram was sucking away their life-blood. They are old deacon in a prayer-meeting, who confer iterated his exceeding sinfulness at great then, when a brother present concurred recommended repentance and reformation, hypocrite was filled with wrath, and violated it rum of the place by sundry ' hard words.

But another reason for constant slavehold is the boldness of Southern managers. make excuses for upholding the vilest ranny under the sun. When any new prop for that system, they have it ready and in plat time Northern men discover that they are it.

Though their faces ought to be crimsened at

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at harling such foul soorn as they do at the Christian at horning such a state of our liberty, they are peligion and the great charters of our liberty, they are full of brazen bluster about "Northern aggressions" full of visconstitutional encroachments on Southern sid quountern and though they had always been meek lands and me ravening wolves, instead of the notorious lambs and an experiment of the second of the and occurring men are apt to talk gingerly on the subject confine themselves to the stakes and bounds of the confliction in their opposition; but Southern men tak more valiantly than Falstaff, and show as much mpt for Constitution and law, in their votes and eds relating to slavery, as Falstaff showed for facts No Southern man of the pro-slavery in 118 yarms. samp is excase, qualify, or smooth over, the line of elley parsued for the time being by his faction. On policy pursues to the has plenty of arguments ready—many the contrary, he has plenty of arguments ready—many of them borrowed of Northern doughfaces, whom he athes for their meanness, but pretends to like because hat save his sluggish mind labor - and is loud-mouthed in proclaiming those arguments in behalf of cradleering, woman-flogging, and man-selling. With he rowdy aristocrats who govern us, the Scriptural norms is reversed, and it is the wicked, not the rightequip who are 'bold as a lion.' If swaggering words ad threatening frowns produce the desired impression Northern grannies and their followers, the slaveholders will go no further; but they keep in reserve howie-haives and pistols, which they are amazing ompt to brandish at any signs of resistance to their ill. (In Kansas, at coming elections, we shall probably learn whether their ostentatious bravery is true or false; for it will be tested by awakened and determined Northern pluck, and Satan fought with his own wea-

Now to encounter and vanquish the 'privileged class' which has usurped the whole power of the nation, and made twenty-five millions of people lick the dust before the moral and political ruffianism of three hardred and fifty thousand, will form the topic of another article.

MEMORIAL OF THE LATE MR. ESTLIN. No. II.

Mr. Estlin was, in the truest and best sense of th pord, a religious man. His faith was in the living Gol, in his ever-present and all-controlling government, in his infinite justice and in his infinite love, and he looked upon all men as the objects of the divine regard, children of an heavenly Father, and entitled prefere to receive from their fellow-men the regard and sympathy of brothers. And his faith was not blossomed and brought forth fruit continualg, and fed itself with new strength while ministering the necessities of others. It seems puerile, narrow, and unworthy of the spirit of Christ, (whose disciple he claimed to be,) to call such a man by a sectarian name. For his faith and his character were far above that of the sects, and had a principle of life in them which sectarianism, and modes of belief, can never give. He aimed to be a Christian in principle, and heart, and conduct. He looked gratefully, confidingly, joyfully to God, every day, as to his best friend, his infinite Father, and sought to live in the true relation to him f a faithful son. That this state of heart and mind realized, from time to time, by persons of the most differing creeds, is enough to prove it wholly independent of the creeds, -which, still, may help or may hinler it. Mr. Estlin was, himself, by education and conviction, a Unitarian. He was the son of an English minister of that denomination, well known and very ighly esteemed by the earlier American as well as English Unitarians, in those days when the Unitarian faith was an earnest, courageous and loyal advocate of all God's truth, before it had grown timid and timeserving, as amongst us now,—before it had learned to walk is conformity with the dictates of men, and in poor endeavors to acquire a reputable worldly standing. Mr. Estlin's faith, we repeat, was in no wise sectarian. The channels in which his sympathy and liberality flowed knew no party limits, nor could he be dioded by party names or attachments to the weaknosses and faults of his own denomination. It was his simple steadfast aim to be a just, a good, and an honerable man, -to love God with all his heart, and practically to know all men as his brethren. If a better religion can be shown let it be. This is the highest which the human mind has yet discovered or received. Thank God, it is confined to no sect, and we need go to none of them to find it.

Some of the distinguishing qualities of Mr. Estlin are thus tersely but truly summed up in a discourse, preached on the Sunday following his death, by Rev. orga Armstrong, of Bristol, whose words I cannot forbear quoting :- 'One of the most thinking of men, he was one of the most active; yet, withal, one of the most quiet. His energy was within, rather than without. Singularly the reverse of demonstrative, and with nothing at all of vehemence of profession, he seemed to be under the dominion of a profound conviction of that which was right, and of unfaltering purpose, so far as he could, to give it effect.' And it as the testimony of one of his own profession, who had known him long, that he was 'the most incorrup tible of men.' 'His memory,' said one, 'will be very recous to many on earth, as his presence is welcome Oh! may we all be permitted there to meet him, and rejoice with him, -there, where the Redeemed shall dwell with their Redeemer, and the wronged shall meet those who loved and labored for them through long years of thankless toil and discour

To the subject of SLAVERY, his mind had not been particularly turned until 1843. Previously to this, he held the views prevailing with the generality of upright and educated persons in England, wholly disap-Proving the system, but failing to perceive the true way of removing it, and therefore for the most part Mactive in regard to it. Still, some ten years earlier, improved an opportunity to become better acquainted with British West India slavery than he had before been. The opportunity arose in this manner. In 1882, when the prevalence of cholera had caused extra demands upon his time and strength, be was attacked by a disease of the lungs, which it was feared might terminate in consumption. After five months of illness, entire suspension of his duties, he was induced to try the effect of a residence in a warm climate,' and Becember of that year sailed for the British West isdia island of St. Vincent, accompanied by his daughter, and his pupil, Dr. William B. Carpenter, now of condon, author of the 'Physiology of Temperance,' and a Professor in the University of that city. It was ast at this time that the Abolitionists of England were earnestly pressing in Parliament the measure of West India Emancipation, though all uncertain of the hear approach of the day which was to crown with success their long, toilsome, but persevering labors. Mr. Estlin landed in St. Vincent on the first day of February, 1833. He spent four months in the island, and reached England again in June, much improved in health. It was during his residence in St. Vincent that the West India Emancipation Bill passed the British Parliament, appointed to take effect on the ever-men erable First of August, 1834. At the time of his leav ing the island, the passage of the Bill had not become

During the four months spent in St. Vincent, he gave a good deal of time and attention to inquiries into the condition of the slave-population, gathering facts, and forming opinions, which he subsequently embodied in article published in The Christian Reformer for Pebruary, 1884. A copy of that article, in pamphlet form, is now before me. It appears from it, that Mr. Estlin found the labor of the slaves in that island not to severe, and their punishments not so harsh and frequent, as he had supposed to be the case. The manageseat of the estates there appears, indeed, to have been is marked contrast with that of most plantations in the John P. Jewett & Co's.

'mode of labor on many estates in the island to allot the negroes a certain portion of work to be done in a To the Editor of the Liberator: day, allowing them to go to their homes when it was

fied that corporeal punishment is extremely rare in that island.' No driver in St. Vincent is allowed to under disguised banners.' carry a whip, even as a badge of office.' What would an overseer on a cotton, sugar or rice plantation in the true. Historical facts of the strongest kind are against derous (often New-England made) whip constantly in time, with details of theological controversy. These are The whole slave population, in 1832, was but 20,000; injustice to a large number of men, memorable and to free colored, 3,000,-whites, but 1,300. In the larger be henored for their struggle against spiritual dominaand most important of all those belonging to Great Britain,) the severities and cruelties practised upon the slave population are known to have been fearfully We were not met, it is true, in any associated capacity,

the influence of the system to be evil and corrupting, to say the least, out of place.

both in the case of the master and the slave, physically, I know, Sir, that I may not be quite a disinterest universal opinion in England then, some of the most Unitarians. Before God, I believe them very cowardly enlightened advocates of the Emancipation Bill holding and very criminal, in this matter of slavery. I have it. The Bill itself, in fact, was based on that idea, no objection to his censure of the Christian (!) Regiswhite,) and one or two smaller islands besides, alone Freeman, Channing, Ware, Follen, and many more. decided for immediate emancipation. The result, as is well known, was wholly in favor of the policy of immediateism. Even the most strenuous advocates of gradfailed; and, with their consent and desire, it was brought to an end in four years, instead of six, from called to the duty of penning these lines. its establishment,-the first of August, 1838, seeing every vestige of slavery obliterated in the British West India possessions; thus demonstrating anew the superior wisdom (even in a temporal point of view) of those who trust wholly and at once in the everlasting law of right and justice, over that best wisdom of the

to the views and convictions upon slavery afterwards I was an abolitionist then, and shall not cease my love the Apprenticeship in the islands, and the gradual fear, be realized in your day of mine. We will labor change of opinion and feeling there, were not lost upon and wait. ciate the more radical, simple and Christian principles treatment you received from the hands of the infuriated upon which the contest against slavery was carried on populace. And when the craven spirit of the Mayor of man's holding property in man being once clearly indignation at the meanness and atrocity of the trans

gan in the year 1843.' (I quote from a brief memoir cate of the despised cause of anti-slavery.

of Mr. Estlin, written by Rev. William James, of BrisSoon after, I was a member of the Legislature from tol, and published in the (London) Christian Reform- Middlesex county, and Edward Everett, who was that er of August last.) 'In that year, he was present at year Governor, recommended, in his annual message, a meeting of the Western Unitarian Association, (composed of the pastors and delegates of Unitarian Societies as disturbers of the peace. Verily, he has cause to bow in the West of England,) where the subject of slavery in his head in shame. But, alas! public sentiment America was introduced. The writer of this present notice though somewhat changed, is still in a great measure was then in England, and had the great good fortune to mean and wicked. And what can we expect, when attend the same meeting, and there to become acquaint- such men as Dr. Lord (see last Liberator) will poison ed with Mr. Estlin. The brief discussion on slavery the public mind with such divinity, all of the devil, as he in that meeting struck a chord of sympathy in his has put in apology and defence of chattel bondage? imme- Ct forthwith began the work of collecting evidence, and ly, the cry of infidelity and treason to the contrary notsearching into the real character and history of slavery withstanding. We can afford to be stigmatized fo in America. He felt that the enforced degradation and cause of Right. Albeit, let us labor to be governed by enslavement of three millions of men any where was a the spirit of Christ. Then one shall chase a thousand, question of concern to the friends of justice and right, and two put ten thousand to flight.' of humanity and religion, every where; and especially demanding attention and investigation, when found to exist as a settled institution in a nation so closely allied land, to show the people through what Abolitionists to England as were the United States. He was a man, have passed, and the meanness of Boston 'gentlemer and whatever concerned mankind concerned him. He of property and standing' of 1835. was in frequent intercourse with Americans, and could not willingly or conscientiously approve of men who excused, by their apologies or their silence, so foul a thing as American slavery was represented to be. The religious faith he held was held also by many in America He had long revered the names of Channing and Ware, and others, and he could not credit, still less be reconciled to the fact, that the associates and successors of those men should dwindle into the position of timid acquiescence in the demands of slaveholders and slavetraders. He felt, in fine, that the inward voice of God was calling him not yet to put off his armor, but to gird himself yet once more to do battle with an enemy to all righteousness, such as he never yet had met, no, nor so much as imagined .- s. M., JR.

The Editor of the LIBERATOR has been confined to his chamber for the past week by severe indisposition. and, consequently, has not been able to give any attenion to the present number. Several new and valuable of the brute. books—among them, the new work, in three large octavo volumes, by Lydia Maria Child, entitled 'The as yet almost untrodden by the foot of the anti-slavery Progress of Religious Ideas, through successive Ages,' lecturer. The people hear the truth gladly; perhaps a monument of patient industry, untiring research, and world-wide catholicity of spirit-have been received, zens of some of her sister States, for her worldly interand will be duly announced next week. From one of est, that great barrier to the spread of the anti-slavery these works, Scenes in the Practice of a New York gospel, does not enter so largely into her speculation Surgeon, we have made an extract on our last page, upon the anti-slavery question as a specimen of its descriptive power.

friends of this long-tried and greatly esteemed friend of heart and blindness of mind. Peacham is his native the Anti-Slavery cause, who has been a pillar of strength town, and for the last twenty years he has regularly therein for the last twenty years, will be deeply grieved visited the place once in a year or two. At first, to learn that he is now lying very seriously indisposed he was pitied and borne with as a foolish non-resistant at his residence in Hollis street. They will all fervent- and crazy abolitionist, and next, feared and hated as ly join in the supplication, that his sickness may not be one who would turn the world upside down, to the unto death, but that a life so valuable may be preserved special danger of the American Church and American yet many years longer. Whatever it may be, he is Union, and that, too, when he 'ought to know bet serenely prepared for the issue.

LECTURES FOR THE PROPLE. Mr. A. B. Keith has There has one other agent been working slowly advertised a series of twelve Entertainments for the People, comprising lectures, literary and scientific, travelled weekly from Boston to Peacham for the last concerts, and dramatic readings, to commence on Mon-fifteen years. It is never permitted to be destroyed day evening next, at Tremont Temple, and to continue every child in the family considers it sacrilege to tea on successive Monday evenings till completed. The first THE LIBERATOR. It is preserved to be loaned to who lecture will be delivered by Prof. Agassiz. Tickets for ever will read it, and such persons are numerous now the whole series, fifty cents. This is a most commend- while ten years ago there were very few. Its mission able movement, and we hope its enterprising projector has truly been blessed to us. God bless it ever ! will be heartly sustained by the public. The names announced as lecturers are those of gentlemen who cecupy prominent positions in the literary and scientific world. Tickets for sale at No. 12 Tremont street, and at

United States. For instance; Mr. E. found it to be the WENDELL PHILLIPS AND THE EARLY

DEAR SIE-With regard to one sentiment and set finished; in this way, they have often finished by two tence in WENDELL PHILLIPS'S speech, as reported in

o'clock considerably more work than they used to perform by sunset; —a result, under the circumstances.

The sentence is that where, speaking of the Christian allowed to be 'perfectly natural.' He was also 'satis
Register of this city, he calls it 'the organ of a sect

First-the charge can by no means be admitted to b United States think himself able to do, without a pon- it. I have no wish to occupy your space, or my own hand? It is to be remembered, moreover, that St. Vin-cent is one of the smallest of the West India islands. men. But I believe Mr. Phillips's statement does great islands, and in Jamaica especially, (by far the largest tion, and for the rights of conscience. Let this suffice and most important of all those belonging to Great BriSecond—The sentiment in Mr. P's speech, to which I

But Mr. Estlin aimed to learn and record facts, in Slavery good faith one toward another; and such a rewhat he deemed an impartial spirit, not to utter a word mark, levelled against an entire denomination, and for in justification or extenuation of slavery. For he found other reasons than those connected with slavery, was

intellectually and morally ; and in spite of every plea witness. I am (theologically) a Unitarian. Still, I the proprietors could urge, and of the marked improve-ment which, within a few years, and under the pressure marrow or sectarian sense. I have long felt grateful to of anti-slavery effort in England, had been made, he God, that the Anti-Slavery cause had swallowed up my 'returned from the West Indies,' to use his own lan-guage, 'more desirous of emancipation than ever I was, because I am satisfied that nothing but freedom ing my arm to ward off any just rebuke of the Unitarican remedy the evils that exist.' His mind seems here to have almost touched the great idea of immediate had too frequent occasion to lament, and to denounce emancipation. Freedom the only remedy! Why not myself, their cowardice, and their treachery to the memapply, at once, the only and effectual remedy? He did ory and the spirit of their predecessors (as I claim,) to not ask himself that question ; or, if he did, shrank dispose me to feel the least regret when one so free and from an affirmative answer, like all around him. He so gifted as Mr. Phillips sets their sins in order before favored a gradual emancipation. This was the almost them. I have no objection to his rebuke of the modern

providing for a system of 'apprenticeship,' to take the ter. It is richly deserved. Blowing hot and cold, place of slavery, and to continue for six years, although retreating from every manly position as fast as taken, it permitted any of the colonies which might choose it to make the emancipation immediate. Antigua, (with population of 35,000 colored, and only about 2000 proach to the name of Unitarian, as once worn by

I know, Sir, of nothing which could lead me into defence of the Unitarian body as it now stands in this community. It is because I reverence, and (I believe) ualism admitted the Apprenticeship system to have rightly reverence, those carlier men and names, whom

A UNITARIAN, GARRISONIAN ABOLITIONIST.

BOSTON MOB.

BY 'GENTLEMEN OF PROPERTY AND STANDING.

FRIEND GARRISON-Enclosed is my mite (\$1) to aid world which, in its caution and little faith, seeks to in the publication of your well-timed and important approach the just and the right only by slow and grad- meeting in Stacy Hall, in commemoration of the fiendish mob of 1835. I was at that time at work in Court This pamphlet, therefore, does no manner of justice street, for the Boston Bewick Company, and, thank God formed on a more careful and thorough investigation, of the cause till the last chain shall be removed from and cherished and advocate I with the whole force of the fettered limbs of my colored brethren. But this his nature, by Mr. Estlin. Of course, the working of consummation, so 'devoutly to be wished,' will not, I

nim, and his mind became ready to receive and appre- I remember well that scene of darkness-the bruta in the United States. For he was not one, by temper- and city officials removed you in the back from the Old ament, education or principle, formed to make any State House to Leverett street jail, I witnessed the compromise with so fell a wrong as slavery. The idea same. I ventured, as I stood near by, to express my seen and understood, all the latent justice and benevo- action in plain Anglo-Saxon language, and was told by lence of his soul awoke to rebuke and reject it, as alike one of the minions of Boston gentlemen to 'shut up my inhuman and unchristian. damned head, or I would receive similar treatment. His interest in the subject of American slavery be- Just then, it cost a little moral courage to be an advo

diate strong expression to his awakened feeling, but oppression. They must be unmasked and handled plain-

Yours for liberty,

Milford, Oct. 80. GEO. W. STACY.

WM. WELLS BROWN IN VERMONT. PEACHAM, (Vt.) Oct. 19, 1855.

Me GARRISON Our people had yesterday afternoon and evening the pleasure of listening to WM. W. BROWN. The appearance of an agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society in our town is an era in the life of the place, from which we hope to date a revival of what of old anti-elavery feeling has heretofore existed, and which shall add a long list of new converts to the Anti-Slavery Church None could fail to be impressed with the eloquence, wit and pathos with which friend Brown addressed us, and his dignified, gentlemanly deportment won all hearts. Thus was engendered a deeper hatred towards that

system which seeks to reduce such natures to the level Vermont offers a wide field for usefulness, and it is

What anti-slavery preaching we have had heretofore we have received of OLIVER JOHNSON, and him we have ILLNESS OF FRANCIS JACKSON, Esq. The numerous to thank that we are not given over to hardness of

ter.' Lastly, he is respected and beloved, as a true friend and able defender of the rights of humanity.

The second lecture of the Anti-Slavery course of Worcester will be given this (Friday) evening, by Hon. Joshua R. Grddings.

Truly yours,

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION. Up to the hour of our going to press, returns had been received from all the towns in the State except six, and indicating the reelection of Gov. Gardner by 15,000 or more plurality The vote stands-Gardner, 51,730; Rockwell, 36,777; Beach, 34,991; Walley, 14,468. The Americans have a majority in the Senate. The House stands, as at present ascertained, 153 Americans, 80 Republicans, 57 Whigs and Liberals, and 30 Democrats.

The vote in Boston stood as follows: — Gardner, 5,408; Beach, 4,850; Walley, 2,540; Rockwell, 2,033. Scattering, 2. Total, 14,288.

The entire American ticket for Senators in Suffolk elected by a close vote.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION. We have too long neglected to call attention to this very attractive exhibition which has now been in successful operation between two and three weeks, in Gore Block, Green street. The products of the cute and fertile brain of universal Yankeedom are here gathered together, in all manner of ingenious and cunning devices to cheapen or expedite labor, and give the world a holiday. No live man, especially no live Yankee, can afford to save a quarter by neglecting or overlooking it.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT. The 7 o'clock train from Worcester, on Tuesday morning, in rounding a curve in Framingham, struck a horse and wagon, containing the daughter of Dr. A. C. Taft, of this city. The team was driven by her younger brother, who almost miraculously escaped unharmed. The horse was instantly killed. Miss Taft was seriously injured, and from the nature of her wounds, it is very probable she will not survive. Dr. Chandler of the Worcester Hospital was fortunately in the cars, and rendered every assistance in his ower. A freight and a passenger train were approach ing in opposite directions, and it is supposed the boy who drove the team noticed but one train. There ap peared to be no blame to be attached to the engineer. There will be many to sympathize with the parents is this agonizing hour.

MRS. F. J. WEBB. We learn that in addition the readings of this talented and accomplished lady in Boston, she has engagements in New York, and is constantly receiving applications from various sections

The Republicans of Worcester have of late had very characteristic banner opposite their head quarters, in the shape of a large national flag with the names of 'Rockwell and Brown' prominently displayed thereupon, and on the North side the words 'FREE-DON NATIONAL' on the South side, 'SLAVERY SECTIONAL

A new edition of the little work, entitle Sketches of Slave Life ; or, Illustrations of the Pecu liar Institution; by Peter Randolph, an emancipate slave,' has just been published by its author, and more than doubled in its size. It contains an introduction by Samuel May, Jr., General Agent of the Massa chusetts Anti-Slavery Society, giving the particulars of the emancipation and disposal of the sixty-six slaves, set free by the will of Carter H. Edloe, of Prince George County, Virginia, and brought to Boston in 1847. We hope it will find many purchasers.

T. B. Peterson, 102 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, has just published, 'Calderon, the Courtier,' by Sir E. L. Bulwer '-a story of thrilling interest-in the same style as Dickens's works. It is for sale by J. P. Jewett & Co. Price only 124 cents.

Read the notice in another column for a second ourse of Lectures on Slavery in Boston.

THE RELEASE OF PASSMORE WILLIAMSON After spending some three months in prison for n other offence than that of having told the truth, and adhering to it like a man, Passmore Williamson is now released. It will be seen from the proceedings in Court, copied below, that he has simply repeated, in another form, the very statement which led to his imprisonment, and Judge Kane seizes upon this repetition to escape from his odious position.

On Saturday morning, Passmore Williamson appeared in the United States District Court, at Philadelphia,

accompanied by his counsel, Messrs. Meredith, Gilpin and Hopper, and offered the following petition: The petition of Passmore Williamson respectfully

That he desires to purge himself of the contempt be-That he desires to purge himself of the contempt be-cause of which he is now attached, and to that end is willing to make true answers to such interrogatories as may be addressed to him by the Court, touching the matter heretofore inquired of by the writ of habeas corpus, to him directed at the relation of John H. Wheeler. Wherefore he prays that he may be permitted to

purge himself of said contempt by making true answers to such interrogatories as may be addressed to him by the Hon. Court touching the premises.

P. WILLIAMSON. Judge Kane, after consideration, replied to the peti-

oner as follows :—
* Passmore Williamson—The Court have received you

Passmore Williamson—The Court have received your petition, and, upon consideration thereof, have thought right to grant the prayer thereof. You will therefore make here, in open Court, your solemn affirmation, that in the return heretofore made by you to the writ of habeas corpus which issued from this Court at the relation of John H. Wheeler, and in the proceedings consequent thereupon, you have not intended a contempt of this Court or of its process: Moreover, that you are now willing to make true answers to such interrogatories as may be addressed to you by the Court, touching the premises inquired of in the said writ of habeas corpus. The required affirmation was then made in the form

dictated by the Judge.

Mr. Vandyke, the District Attorney, then submitted an interrogatory in writing, which was not read aloud that time.
Mr. Gilpin said Mr. Williamson was perfectly willing on answer the interrogatory submitted by the District Attorney, but as he did not know what other interrog-atories might follow this, he thought it best that it and its answer should be filed. Mr. Vandyke said he was willing either to file the in-

Mr. Vacoby and the was writing stater to the the heterogatory, or to submit it for an immediate reply.

Mr. Gilpin and Judge Kane both remarked that they had understood the District Attorney to intimate that if the question propounded was answered in the affirmative, he would be satisfied. The Court further said that

it was for the petitioner to make his election, whether or not the interrogatories and the replies should be filed. After consultation with his counsel, the petitioner preferred that the questions and answers should be

The Court directed that the interrogatories should be filed. This was done, and the parties retired for a

time.

Mr. Gilpin then read the interrogatory that had been
propounded, and the reply of Mr. Williamson.

The defendant and his counsel then retired, and after ne time returned. some time returned.

The interrogatory was as follows:

Interrogatory. Did you, at the time of the service
of the writ of habeas corpus at the relation of John H.
Wheeler, or at any time during the period intervening
between the service of said writ and the making of your

return thereto, seek to obey the mandate of said writ, by bringing before this honorable Court the persons of the slaves therein mentioned?

If to this interrogatory you answer in the affirmative,

state fully and particularly the mode in which you sought so to obey said writ, and all that you did tendng to that end.

And, therefore, it is ordered that the defendant, Pass
more Williamson, do make true answers to said inter

The reply made was as follows. The reader will however, understand that this reply was amended at the suggestion of the Court, to conform better to the views of the District Attorney. The following is the re-

ply, as amended:

Answer of Defendant. I did not seek to obtain the Answer of Defendant. I did not seek to obtain the writ by producing the persons therein mentioned before the Court, because I had not at the time of the service of the writ, the power over, the custody or control of them, and therefore it was impossible for me to do so I first heard of the writ of habeas corpus on Friday, July 20, between one and two o'clock, A. M., on my return from Harrisburg. After breakfast, about nine o'clock, I went from my house to Mr. Hopper's office, when and where the return was prenared.

when and where the return was prepared.

At ten o'clock, I came into Court as commanded by the writ. I sought to obey the writ by answering it truly; the parties not being in my possession or control, it was impossible for me to obey the writ by producing them. Since the service of the writ, I have not had the custedy, passession or power over them; nor have I known where they were, except from common removed

enstedy, passession or power over them; nor have I known where they were, except from common rumor of the newspaper reports in regard to their public appearance in the city or elsewhere.

Some discussion aross between the District Attorney and the counsel of Mr. Williamson. Mr. Vandyke contended that the reply of the defendant was evasive and contradictory. The Judge enid the difficulty, he thought, could be easily overcome by amending the answer, and at the suggestion of the Court, it was amended in the following manner:

I did not seek to obey the writ by producing the persons in the writ mentioned before this Court.

sons in the writ mentioned before this Court.

I did not so seek, because I verily believed that it was entirely impossible for me to produce the said persons, agreeably to the command of the Court.

This answer was then accepted by the Court, and or-

dered filed.

Mr. Vandyke then submitted another interrogatory,

the substance of which was, whether or not Mr. Williamson had been guilty of mental reservations in his reply to the first interrogatory?

ad improper.

Mr. Vaudyke withdrew this interrogatory, and offered
nother, which was also overruled by the Court, on the

Mr. Vandyke withdrew this interrogatory, and offered another, which was also overruled by the Court, on the ground that it led to such replies as had already been objected to by the District Attorney.

Mr. Vandyke also withdrew this question.

Judge Kane then remarked that the District Attorney had been invited to aid the Court in this case, but that he would bear in mind that his relation to Mr. Wheeler was now suspended. This was only an inquiry as to what injury had been done the process of the Court.

Mr. Vandyke said he was aware of the position fie occupied. cupied.

Judge Kane then said, 'The contempt is now regard
to a said, the contempt is now regard.

Judge Kane then said, 'The contempt is now regarded as purged, and the party is released from custody. He is now reinstated to the position he occupied before the contempt was committed. Mr. Williamson is now before me on the return to the writ.'

Mr. Vandyke, the District Attorney, then addressed the Court, stating that Mr. Wheeler, the owner of the slaves, had taken no part in the proceedings in relation to Passmore Williamson and the writ of habeas corpus, and leaving it to the Government to obtain atonement for the offence against the sovereign majesty of the laws.

The Rulletin, from which we abridge the above, re-

The Bulletin, from which we abridge the above, re-marks as follows, in regard to the appearance of Mr.

'Mr. W. looks exceedingly well, and but little paler and thinner than in July, when he made his famous re-turn to the writ, out of which so much trouble and discussion have arisen. He appeared perfectly cool and collected throughout the proceedings this morning, and evinced no emotion whatever.'

ACTION AGAINST JUDGE KANE. An action has been instituted against Judge Kane by Passmore Williamson for false imprisonment. The writ was served upon the judge in Delaware county, where he will of course be tried.

St. Louis, November 2, 1855. Sr. Louis, November 2, 1855.

Dieadful Accident to the Excursionist Train on the Extension of the Pacific Railroad.—Twenty-two Lives Lost.—Fifty badly Wounded.—An excursion train, consisting of eleven cars, left here yesterday morning, on the occasion of the opening of the Pacific Railroad to Jefferson city, and while the train was crossing Garconade River, about one hundred miles from here, the bridge fell, precipitating ten cars a distance of nearly thirty feet into the water. Upwards of seven hundred pressure were on the train, including many of bundred persons were on the train, including many of our citizens. Upwards of twenty-two are reported to have been killed, and some fifty others badly wounded. Thomas S. O. Sullivan, Chief Engineer of the road, was on the becometive, and is among the killed. Few if any

on the locomotive, and is among the killed. Few if any strangers were on the train.

The bodies of the persons killed by the fall of the bridge on the Pacific Railroad were brought to St. Louis on Saturday. As far as ascertained, they were twenty-two in number. They were buried on Sunday. At least fifty had limbs broken, or were severely injured. Of the killed, Rev. Årtemas Bullard, D. D., had been many years pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of St Louis. His congregation is one of the largest and wealthiest of that city, and had recently erected a very costly church edifice. B. B. Dayton was a prominent member of the St. Louis bar, and partner of Henry S. Geyer, U. S. Senator from Missouri. E. C. Blackburn was also a prominent member of the bar of St. Louis. was also a prominent member of the bar of St. Louis, and of the city council. Henry Chouteau was one of the leading merchants and wealthiest citizens of St. Louis. Adolph Abeles was a merchant of St. Louis, Louis. Adolph Abeles was a merchant of St. Louis, and a man of great influence among the German population. Thomas Gray was a prominent and wealthy citizen, engaged in the manufacture of iron. Mr. Mont was representative from Dunklin county. The accident happened far away from any houses, and in the midst of a terrible thunder storm. The bridge over the Gasconade, which fell, was 35 feet above the water, and the water was 20 feet deep. Engine, tender and eleven are water was 20 feet deep. Engine, tender and eleven car went down with the bridge, carrying at least 500 per sons. None of the telegraphic account contractors or builders of the bridge.

DIED-At Weymouth, Nov. 3d. WARREN WESTON Esq., aged 75. This esteemed and honored gentleman was the father of our friends, Mrs. Maria W. Chapman, and the Misses Weston,—women whose long, untiring, and eminent services to the Anti-Slavery cause are beyond all praise. Mr. Weston had a painful illness of some months, but his death was peace. The funeral was attended on Tuesday last from his late residence. at which many friends were present from the neighbor ing city and towns, as well as from Weymouth.

THE TWENTY-SECOND

NATIONAL

ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR. TO BE HELD IN BOSTON, MASS., DURING THE CHRISTMAS WEEK OF 1855.

This annual effort, having for its end the Abolitio of American Slavery, has been so long before the eyes

of the community, that we feel prolonged explanatio in respect to it unnecessary. A very simple statement will be sufficient for our purpose.

Convinced as we are that slavery is a sin and crime every where and under all circumstances, that all complicity or connivance with it implies moral

guilt just in proportion to the extent of the sanction given, that consequently all political, and especially all religious fellowship with such a system of abominations is eminently criminal and dangerous, it is our endeavo to promulgate these sentiments, so far as may be in our power, throughout the whole length and breadth o We propose to do this through the medium of News-

papers, Lecturers and Tracts, and we call upon all who fear God or regard Man to give us their sympathy and cooperation. The country is stirred as it never yet has been ; but, oh ! how inadequately for the account plishment of the great work that lies before it, and, in too many cases, by what poor and insufficient mo tives! We solicit correspondence, counsel and assistance

from all friends of the slave, whether at home or i Europe, and we pledge ourselves to employ most conscientiously whatever of influence or money may be committed to our hands, and to make faithful account for the same at the close of our undertaking.

Communications may be addressed to the Committee at 21 Cornhill, Boston, Mass., or to 138 Nassau street New York.

THE CHILDREN'S PETITION. We are two little brothers, four and three years old orphaned by slavery; no father's care for us; our

poor mother can make no safe home for herself and fiv little ones ; we have no earthly protection, except that which pity has drawn around us; and we beg for shelter and parental care and affection in some of the happy homes of New England, where we will be good JOHNNIE AND JAMIE. Apply at Theodore Parker's, 1 Exeter Pl., Boston.

PLEASANT AND PROFITABLE EMPLOY. MENT-In every town and village, for Men and We men, to sell our neat, cheap, and quick-selling books and to canvas for our Popular Scientific Journals All who engage with us will be secured from the possi bility of loss. Profits, very liberal. Please address FOWLER AND WELLS, 808, Broadway, New York.

* COLORED PATRIOTS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.'-This book is furnished to subseri bers for one dollar; to others, for one dollar an twenty-five cents-persons abroad forwarding this amount will receive it, postage paid. WM. C. NELL.

LECTURES ON SLAVERY. This course of Lec-ures will be delivered in the TREMONT TEMPLE, at 1-2 o'clock, on THURSDAY EVENINGS, in the or-

r indicated in the following list:
Nov. 22—Hon. HORACE MANN, of Ohio. Dec. 6—Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe's Drama,
Read by MRS. M. E. WEBB.
Dec. 18—Hon. JOSEPH M. ROOT, of Ohio.
Dec. 20—Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND, of New York.

Dec. 13—Hon. JUSTATI J. RAYMOND, of New York.
Dec. 20—Hon. LEWIS D. CAMPBELL, of Ohio.
Jan. 3—Hon. HENRY W. HILLIARD, of Ala.
Jan. 24—Hon. ROBERT TOOMBS, of Geo.
Jan. 31—Hon. HENRY B. TRANTON, of New York.
Feb. 7—WENDELL PHILLIPS, E-q.
Feb. 14—Dr. WILLIAM ELDER, of Pa.
Feb. 21—Hon. JAMES BELL, of N. H.
Mar. 6—EDWIN P. WHIPPLE, Esq.

PROBABLE SUBSTITUTES.

Hon. A. P. BUTLER, of S. C. WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, Esq. Dr. WILLIAM A. SMITH, of Va. Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, of N. Y.

Tickets at \$3 each, admitting a Lady and Gentleman, can be obtained at Ticknor's, 185, and Jewett's, 117 Washington st.

*** No Single Tickets will be sold.

SAMUEL G. HOWE.

LECTURES TO LADIES ON ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY, AND HEALTH, at the New England Female Medical College.—The first of a Course of Eight familiar and practical Lectures, illustrated with the apparatus of the Institution, was given by Wm. Symington Bnown, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, on Wednesday, Oct. 21, at 3 o'clock, P. M., in the new Lecture Hall: the Course to be continued at the same hour and place on successive Wednesday afternoons. Vednesday afternoons.

These Lectures are free to Nurses; and will be useful

to them as preparatory to a Course to be given on the Care of the Sick and the Management of the Sickroom.

Tickets for the Course, \$1; single tickets, 15 cents; to be had of the subscriber, at the College, 274 Wash-

ngton street. Boston, Oct. 30, 1855. SALLIE HOLLEY, an Agent of the Mass. Anti-

Slavery Society, will lecture as follows:

Diamond Hill Plain, R. I., Sunday, Nov. 18

EF WM. WELLS BROWN, an Agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will hold meetings as follows:

Fitchburg, Mass., Friday, Nov. 9,
Sunday, "11,
Waltham, Mass., Tuesday, "18,
New Bedford, "Sunday, "18,
Morning, afternoon and eve'g. 3

TA BOOK FOR BOTH SEXES.

THE PHYSIOLOGY OF MARRIAGE. By a Married Man, and Distinguished Phy-

It is one of the most remarkable books which have been published in any country. In language simple, decorous and respectful, and in terms of fatherly kindness, it reveals to the young of both sexes a fund of information bitherto chiefly inaccessible in any reliable form, and for want of which many have been ble form, and for want of which many nave own prompted to resort to sources either questionable or of immoral tendency. The work is written by one of our oldest and most experienced medical men, who has devoted a long life to the study of Physiology. The work was examined in manuscript by competent judges, and pronounced to be as unexceptionable as any work which has appeared in the English language. It breathes,

er, a truly Christian spirit. THE FOLLOWING, BRIEFLY, ARE ITS CONTENTS

Chapter I. The True Relation of the Sexes. Chapter II. Premature Marriage and its Consequences. Chapter III. Errors of Education. Chapter IV. Errors of Courtship.

Chapter V. Lindividual Transgression, and its Penaltier.
Chapter VI. Social Errors, and their Punishment.
Chapter VII. Physical Laws of Marriage.
Chapter VII. A Fundamental Error.
Chapter IX. The Laws of Pregnancy.
Chapter X. Chipter visits of the Chapter VIII.

Chapter XI. A Crime without a Name.
Chapter XI. A Crime that ought not to be Named.
Chapter XIII. Directions to Parents and Guardians.
Chapter XIV. General Directions.

JUST PUBLISHED, BY

JOHN P. JEWETT & CO.,

JEWETT, PROCTOR & WORTHINGTON. CLEVELAND, OHIO,

THE RAG PICKER:

Or, Bound and Free. 12 mo. 430pp. Price \$1 25.

We have read this work, which claims to be a recwe have read this work, which claims to be a rec-ord of facts by an eye and ear witness, with thrilling interest, at a single sitting. It deserves to be placed in the same category with 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' though not so exclusively devoted to delineations of the slave system at the South. What higher panegyric can we bestow upon it? '—Boston Liberator.

'A blast, and a very furious one, too, against the Fugitive Slave Law, with a strong advocacy of the Maine Law by way of underplot.' - N. F. Churchman. ' As a whole, life in the South is fairly and honestly pictured, to our own knowledge, and the scenes and i cidents are such as we have witnessed many a time in Virginia and Maryland, years ago. -N. Y. Times-

'A most intensely exciting book.'-Puritan Recor-

'The story is a most exciting one, well and power-fully written. * * The reader will recognize some of the characters portrayed, and probably find one that answers very well for Anthony Burna.'—Boston Trans. ' No one can read it without being intensely interest-

ed.'-Chicago New Covenant. Written with distinguished ability.'- Boston Chron-We have no clue to the authorship of this remarka-

ble story, which, whether a pure fiction, or, as it purports to be, a record of facts, cannot but become a work of no inconsiderable note.'—Boston Atlas. For sale by booksellers generally. Published by MASON BROTHERS, Oct. 19. 3t New YORK.

A RARE CHANCE. MILLS AT AUCTION.

WILL be sold at Auction, in Southboro', on TUES-DAY, the 13th of November next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., two Mill Privileges and Mills. One in Parkers-ville, about half a mile west of Southboro' meetingouse, and three-fourths of a mile from a railroad house, and three-fourths of a mile from a railroad depot; having a Saw, two Gristmills and Cracker, with shed, shop, storeroom, hayseales, &c., and about one and a half acres of prime land, with apple, pear, cherry and plam trees on the same; situated in one of the best business locations in the county of Worcester. The other is about a mile east of the meeting-house, and within half a mile of Faysville depot, having a Gristmill, Cracker, Shed, &c. The sale of the last will be immediately after the other. Conditions easy for the purchaser, and made known at the sale.

For further particulars, inquire of Dr. JOSEPH BURNETT, No. 39 Tremont street, Boston; CURTIS NEWTON, Esq., Faysville; ABNER PARKER, Esq., Cordaville depot, or of the subscriber, on the premises.

Southboro', Sept. 28, 1855,

COLORED PATRIOTS

American Revolution. WITH SKETCHES OF SEVERAL

DISTINGUISHED COLORED PERSONS: To which is added a brief survey of the Condition and Prospects of Colored Americans. By WM. C. NELL.

WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY H. B. STOWE. Just published, and for sale at the Anti-Slavery Office, 21 Cornhill. Price, \$1.25.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS, 21 CORNHILL.....Boston. POETRY.

For the Liberator.

A DIRGE FOR THE SUMMER.

Monrafully, mournfully, through the dark forests,

Sad Echo replieth, the message to tell: Sweet Summer, thy garlands of beauty have faded-

'Thou'rt bearing hence thy roses, Glad Summer, fare thee well! '-Mrs. Hemans.

Are sounding the dirge-tones of Summer's farewell

Thy roses are withered, thy minetrels have flown :

The 'wail of the wind' chants a low spirit-moan!

The blossoms, whose fragrance it may not restore !

A dirge for the fair ones, the bright and the lonely,

And mournfully, mournfully, sadly-how sadly !

The heart in its anguish re-echoes the strain !

To the farewell of Summer a low sad refrain;

The Angel of Sorrow the lyre is now sweeping,

left us.

light ;

homes?

dwell;

well!

Barre, Mass.

And its quivering harp-strings are ceaselessly chim

Asrael's dark pinions have shadowed our home

And sadly we sit by the hearth-stone alone !

Alas! gentle Summer, thou canst not restore them!

Alas! never more shall we greet the beloved ones,

Till the death-angel summons our spirits away;
And the soul to its pure home in gladness returning

May we earnestly, faithfully labor for thee;

Again in thy home we our loved ones shall see.

And when we have finished on earth our life's mission

For the Liberator.

AUTUMN.

Pleasant summer days are past,

Autumn leaves are falling fast,

And the wintry wind I hear,

Coming nearer and more near,

Till it sweeps from every bower

Gorgeous-tinted leaf and flower :

Colder, colder, it will blow.

But no sadness on me falls.

And they all will re-awake

Into life so fresh and glad.

While they rest, I am not sad ;

our hearts is living heat.

And to battle with the storm

Let it freeze, and blow, and beat,

Will but strengthen soul and form.

From the Spiritual Telegraph.

ATTTTMN

BY MARY F. DAVIS.

The twilight of the passing year has come;

Dim mists creep slowly o'er the woodman's home

The autumn stream chimes sadly with the breeze

Through the tall surging grass and swaying trees

Yet, though my soul, through all these pallid hours,

Hear Death's faint footfall 'mid the rustling leaves-

Light floats around you-shadows vail your brow

While o'er the pictured wall the sunlight stream

Through the thick, changeful bues of fading earth :

While the low winds, like phantom-haunted dreams,

Haste thee, sweet friend! and in our bower of love

I love thee, Autumn ! for to yonder towers

Haunts of the viewless dead-by man untrod,

Wail o'er the dying flowers of summer birth-

Close mantled from the blasts fast hurrying on,

We will hold converse with the stars above.

And as we muse in the still depths of even.

While, like the songs of birds, our spirits blend,

Gently as light from the far hills of heaven,

Holy and pure the thoughts that then will waken

Will angel music to our souls descend.

Strongholds of evil in the days of yore-

Within our spirit-depths, unmoved before-High thoughts and strong, like those by which were

And with the ancient boary seers, now gone

To people the dim caves we, reckless, tread upon.

Fain would I seek your heights to be no more-a clod

And palaces of thought my spirit cleaves.

Yea, everlasting hills ! to you I bow,

Limbed by the glorious imagery of God!

While the glad earth drank in the summer tide.

Which sun, and sky, and stars, were sending far and

A shadowy tint embroiders vale and hill;

The voices of the plain are low and still.

That played so softly for his violet bride,

And life's glory never palls;

Flowers and butterflies may sleep,

But for that I cannot weep, When I know the morn will break,

And all naked, brown and drear,

And will come the driving snow

Field and woodland, far and near;

In the grave lays its earth-form, its dwelling of clay.

Give us wisdom, Oh, Father ! and virtue and courage ;

Where we laid them to rest, when we bade thee fare-

Alone, where the music of voices familiar

And where late they carolled in sunshine and gladne

Now bears on its bosom the flowerets it nurtured

paths,
In sadness seem chanting a requiem low,

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CORA AND THE DOCTOR will be, as we predict ed, a book of mark. The fourth thousand is now ready. The reviewers are delighted with it. Read what they

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Philadelphia, Sept. 20, 1855. REMOVAL.

THAXTER & BROTHER, Opticians, (succe John Pierce,) have removed to 139 WASHINGTON STREET,
Two doors south of School st.
er 10.

THE LIBERATOR.

THE SWAY OF THE SLAVE POWER-IMPEACHMENT OF JUDGE KANE. Sr. Louis, October 5, 1855.

The great issue of freedom and slavery is assuming form, and the time is speedily approaching when it must be tried. Our government was made, and the Constitution adopted, ' to establish justice, promote the And mournfully, mournfully, through the lone valley general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty. In ite administration, all these ends have been completey subverted. The most intense injustice the world ever saw has been 'established';—the 'general welfare has been neglected and sacrificed, to build up a single particular and diabolical interest; while all the great prin The streamlet that mirrored the sunlight so brightly, ciples of liberty have been wantonly and openly sacri-And smiled when the green boughs bent lovingly o'er ficed. And this has been deliberately done by every department of our national government. They have with malice prepense converted it into a most odious oligar-And the leaves, as they rustle along the dim woodchy. The government is, and ever has been, wholly administered for their benefit. The 'rights of the South ignore all rights but the villanous right to englave the blacks, and to do whatever wrong the oligarchy may Sweet Summer's frail children, who slumber below elect to do, without let or hindrance. These 'rights o the South' mean, among other wrongs, the right to rule the nation, domineer over the free States, furnish the President, members of the Cabinet, the foreign ministers, judges, officers of the army and navy, and where they cannot themselves fill each office, to dictate what tool o theirs shall fill it. Among the 'rights of the South,' the rights of the four millions of slaves have no place With the flowers and the song-birds our loved ones have the rights of the free colored men are not found; and the rights of the seven millions of non-slaveholders are never considered as even having an existence. The 'rights of the South' practically means the right to Made the home-anthem sweet at the closing of day : cheat and whip negroes. For many years, the Southern oligarchy have dictated the doughfaces who are And the joy-wreaths we twined at the coming of Springplaced on the bench of the Supreme Court in the North-Like the leaves, sere and withered, have faded away ern States. They are the most depraved and unscru And the dark clouds that thickly are gathering o'er us pulous political backs in their respective parties, and Have veiled e'en of Hope's star the soft-beaming on the bench they are nothing but political prostitutes. Hence, houest and intelligent men have ceased to re And though through the clouds we know 'tis still spect this, the highest court in the land; and so pal pable and reckless have their decisions become, in Yet still o'er our hearts are the shadows of night. perverting and subverting the law, that a popular Oh! tell us, bright Summer, when again thou returnibreak cannot much longer be restrained. From their oppressive and wicked decisions there is no appeal Wilt thou bring back our doar ones, the light of our and for their malicious oppression there is no redress except they are summoned before Judge Lynch. It is Will the kiss of thy sunshine awake the pale sleepers true, Judge Kane can, and probably will, be impeached Shall we listen again to their love-breathing tones? but he cannot be convicted. His masters, the oligarchs, are his judges, and they will stand by him. But what earthly hope of escape could he have, if he should b Never more in our homes may our cherished one tried before just and impartial men? In the Christians Thou only canst deck with thy blossoms the turf-mound trials, he knowingly and maliciously misstated the law

to the grand jury, to the great oppression of hones

The Constitution limits and defines treason, which

shall consist only in levying war, &c., against the United States; but this unjust Judge told the jury that reason consisted in levying war, &c., and that the Quakers who were returning from meeting, and who said to the blacks that 'Thoy (meaning the blacks) were coming,' had by this saying impliedly levied war, and were guilty of treason. Kane knew, when he so charged the jury, that he was making the law an engine of oppression; and he ought to be impeached for it In the case of Passmore Williamson, Kane had no right to issue a habeas corpus at all. He could only do so b subverting the law. The writ of habeas corpus is writ in favor of liberty. It is not a writ to cast a man into prison, but to bring him out. A person restrained illegally of his personal liberty may apply for this writ. If he is so restrained that he cannot personally apply, his friend may apply for him. Were Jane Johnson and her children deprived of their liberty by Passmore Williamson, and because they could not apply for the writ, did John Wheeler apply for them? Or were Jane and her children at liberty and free, and did Wheeler apply for the writ to deprive them of their liberty, and was not that the very object of his applying for the writ, and was it not the intention of Judge Kane to use the writ as the means of depriring them of their liberty, and subjecting them to slavery? Strange as such a conclusion may be, it is the truth, for this same Judge Kane has since decided that Jane had no status in court This proves that he issued the writ not for her benefit, not in favor of liberty, but with premeditated design that she should thereby be deprived of her liberty. If Jane and her childred were free, and Wheeler applied for the writ of habeas corpus to deprive them of their liberty, he was guilty of a contempt of court; and a just Judge, as soon as he discovered the villanous object, might well imprison him. When Passmore Wiliamson returned for answer to the wait, that Jane and her children were not, and never had been, in his poesession, he told the truth ; but Judge Kane, ever ready in subterfuges, and willing to make men say what he desires them to say—whether it is Polk's opinion on the tariff question, what the Quaker's did at Christiana, or whether Passmore Williamson's return was or na, or whether Passmore Williamson's return was or was not true, in each case tells a lie himself, and makes others say and do what they never said nor did, and then acts on the false foundation he compels them to as- - were others who, fearless and firm, and but too ofsume. There is no excuse for Kane's villany and falsehood; and for this act of judicial rascality, also, he should be impeached. While I admit that Judge Kane cannot be convicted, the trial of such a tyrant will be of great public benefit. It will arouse the now stupid public to the dangers that surround them. It will tend to deter others in like case offending; and if ever an

example was necessary, such an one is. There is not a just Northern Judge on the U. S bench. Even John McLean habitually perverts the plainest rules of law and justice in favor of the Oligarchy, on every slave trial. The impeachment and trial of Kane will do much to show the humiliating truth, that we are governed by the slaveholders-that we have not in fact a republican government, but a most odious government by a very few persons. Congress may some day learn that their duty requires them to 'secure to every State a republican form of government.' They may learn that the 'rights of the South' are not all possessed by the slaveholders-that the non-slaveholders have rights also-the free negroes have rights, and even the slaves have rights. But before this can be done, these corrupt Judges must be removed, the practice of electing dishonest demagogues to the bench nust cease, and the whole policy of the government must be changed. Nothing short of a clear victory on the grand issue of freedom and slavery can effect this object; and the sconer the issue is made and the trial had, the sooner the country will have rest and peace.

FOUR WAYS.

The four ways of treating the wicked are-first, with Insensibility; second, with Fiery Indignation; third. with Forbearance; and fourth, with Overcoming Good-

The first way is the most common, and the fourth way is the least common. The first is the worst, and the last is the best way.

can slavery, or intemperance, or unrighteousness o any kind, belong to the first class.

They who boil over with righteous indignation a the evils around them, and act with emphasis, without regard to the character of their methods of action belong to the second class. They who repress their indignation for fear they will

add fuel to the fire; wrath to wrath, unrighteousness to unrighteousness, belong to the third class They whose souls are so full of truth and love, that vils flee like the morning mist before their powerful

It is not wholly at our immediate will which class to belong to; but we may all strive to attain unto the W. G. B.

CASTNER HANWAY, the man who was tried for treas after the Christiana tragedy, has prosecuted George W. Pearoe, editor of the West Chester Republican, for libel.

As a specimen of its descriptive power, we make the following thrilling extract from a volume just pub-lished by De Witt and Davenport, New York, entitled Elward H. Dixon, M. D., Editor of the Scalpel.

SCENES IN SOUTHERN PRACTICE. KING DEATH IN HIS YELLOW ROBE—THE FROUD ME CHANT—THE LOVELY CREOLE WIFE.

The days were very beatiful, though intensely hot, and the sun-dried air brought but little refreshment as it came sweeping off broad gulf and bay. It had not rained for forty days! God help the fever-sick! Green leaf of plant and tree was scathed—the ground cracked open, and became an asby dust, that rose whirlwind high in the parchase. ed air-and the little birds no longer sang, for there was no early morning dew to sparkle, and bid

there was no early morning dew to sparkle, and bid welcome to the great red sun. Vegetable and animal life were oppressed; plant-sap and blood were dried up by that fevered atmosphere.

Is there any one who passed through this dreadful season of '39, that will cease to remember it! Will he forget the weakening nights, the scorching days, and hub-high dust to graveyard, where coffins of unburied dead lay in offensive heaps, awaiting the time when officials and friends could find strength and heart to hide them in the yet undug earth? To the piny woods ran some—to the gulf and bay shore, to the north, to the highland plantations, fled others, in hopes of escaping the dread fever-pestilence that mowed them down like cannon.

When the frost came, some returned to tell how how others, whose safety seemed secured, had hid within them the seeds of the plague, and died

most miserably, untented and unhoused.
Some, when the fever first broke out, shut u
their houses, and departed immediately, whils others remained, hoping it would not rage high, and that they would escape. But in a few days such hopes were blighted, for all were fast losing relatives and friends. Young and old, new comer and native, alike fell before the increasing pestilence. Some searce lived six hours from the invasion! In the night before, perhaps, they had made merry with their friends—had carelessly passed the jest, that wheever died, the others would bury; and before the second night had come, their spor-tive speech was verified! In one instance, five had so merrily jested; on the fifth day, but one remain-ed to tell the tale. Where some two lived together, their friends, alarmed at seeing the windows re maining closed, would enter, and find the work of death was doing or had been done

death was doing, or had been done.

Life seemed a sport! The wine-cup or card-ta-ble was sought to drown harrowing care; and many died in rooms in which the grossest dissipawas entered into, to drive away the horrors of

With many others I had fled to P-, near the gulf, where a beautiful bay, on the shores of which the hotel was situated, offered both amusement and security. The rainless days and dewless nights were rapidly drying up all signs of vegetation; here and there the wide-spreading bay tree remain-ed triumphant in dark green leaf, whilst the tall pine and lowlier cedar, day by day, were losing their color, and parching by the heat of the unre-

when forest and wood, streamlet and spring, withered and wasted, is it a wonder that man's blood should grow thick and fever-charged? Yet, free from the infected cities, the traveller, when he arrived, would thank God for his escape, and bear bravely with the heat, for the bay waters were

sparkling in the right merry sun, and the air did not bear the wing of the angel of death. But, alas! with some, their rejoicings were too early born; for the fatal seeds of the fever were ripening within them. Some drooped and died shortly after arrival: others remained apparently score, when of a sudden, a pain, covering a spot not larger than a marble, would seize them in the back, head, or neck, or a singular death-like chill crawl down their spines, taking away strength from marrow and muscle, whilst brain

strength from marrow and muscle, whilst brain and bowel burnt as though in a kiln.

Sometimes the unfortunate man would tell you he felt quite well, save for that pain in the back of his head: indeed, his spirits were rather high, and he only thought he might be sick because his pulse ' ran so fast. Then the pain would increase. the skin become fire-hot, unlike any other fever heat when touched. Yellow, and deeper yellow, Yellow, and deeper yellow, would grow the skin, the lip-uncovered teeth be-come sordes dark, and the whole countenance in quickening changes tell how busily death worked

Some would become offensive before they died retain their senses to the last; whilst others would walk wildly about, raving like maniacs, and die with curse, incoherent prayer and speech, or ribald song, upon their blackened lips. When the vomit attacks, it is not thrown off as in bilious fevers, with sickness and convulsive effort—it boils up, as some hot spring, from the stomach, running like coffee-grounds over the lips and chin, or is forcibly jetted out to the distance of several feet, plashing against wall or floor on its hearse-like

The self-devotion, the true-hearted charity, the and left them, in their flight for self-preservation, to die with raving brain and parched throat, un-cared for and unceffined-yet, thank God, there ten victims, came alike to friend, to stranger, and to fee, administering to their fevered wants, and registering their latest wishes. Bands of gentle men left their homes and their occupations, and joined in this brotherhood charity, while the Sisters of Mercy, high in their catholic duty, came like angels to all classes who needed their service, and at the expense of health, and by forfeit of life,

performed those duties which can never be forgot ten by the living, and were blessed by the dying.

The day had been unusually hot, the sea breeze had failed, and the huge red disk of the sun, as it went down, gave still the promise of a morrow silke an factor. went down, gave still the promise of a morrow alike sufficiating. We were sitting lazily enough at our doors—for who had energy!—wondering if the next coming day would be alike stifling, and pitying the poor fever-sick of our distant city. Coming slowly along the bridge, that extended half a mile into the water of the fronting bay, we perceived Mr. D.—, with fishing-rod and basket in hand. He had been trailing in that hot sun since proon. His awarthy countenance seemed a little noon. His swarthy countenance seemed a little flushed, and his eye was more restless than usual. He passed quietly to his rooms, followed by his servant, bowing austerely to those he knew. The world had prospered well with him—a large fortune had been amassed, but not enjoyed, for the verificating lays of greater gain housted him. He everlasting love of greater gain haunted him. He was an atheist—gold his only god! Life to him was all—hereafter a starless blank.

Yet, the man so grasping, so austere, and so opeless, loved and was married to a most beautiful Creole, whose very soul he seemed to hold. She was a zealous Catholic, and by her ardent charity was a zealous Catholic, and by her ardent charity and womanly humanity had rendered softer the rough angles of her husband. In figure she was full but graceful, with luxuriant hair, which, when loosened, covered her completely in its dark wav-ing tresses, and eyes whose liquid light would cause one to cease in conversation, and wonder alike at their beauty, and now ner assessment of could look into their soul-moving depths, and not could look into their soul-moving depths, and not could look into their soul-moving depths, and now ner assessment of could look into their soul-moving depths, and now ner assessment of could look into their soul-moving depths, and now ner assessment of could look into their soul-moving depths, and now ner assessment of could look into their soul-moving depths, and not could look into their soul-moving depths are considered in the could look into the co he loved her truly in his way, without sentiment but with passion and pride of possession. "She and

his gold were his all. The next rooms to those of Mr. D- were The next rooms to those of Mr. D— were occupied by the celebrated Professor —, of P—, whose infirmity of health had caused him to seek a southern climate. We were still conversing together, when the servant of Mr. D— interrupted us, by desiring that the Doctor would immediately visit his master. Scarce an half hour had gone by since he had passed with fishing-rod in hand. After an absence of twenty minutes, the Doctor returned. His countenance was grave and thoughtful. 'Mr. D.' said he, 'is ill; he has the pain in the head, his nulse is 108, and yet he says he

the head, his pulse is 108, and yet he says he thinks it will pass away, as in other respects he feels well. But it will not pass away, save when he dies! The first stage of the fever is upon him—to-morrow the vomit will likely seize him, and in twenty-four hours after he will have died.' Here, within a few feet, with his doom sealed, lay the rich man who just now with haughty mien had passed by. Thirty-nine days he had been absent from the infected city! 'My experience in this disorder,' continued the

doctor, slowly, 'leads me to have no hope for the poor man, and yet I cannot say so to that loving wife: poor thing, she will too soon know it.

My room was upon the other side of D—'s chamber, separated by a mere lath partition. Every deep breath he drew I could hear during the night—the very steps of his Creole wife fell upon my ear. The next day broke—the sun rose in his fire-chariot—the fever-sick gasped, and prayed for a change in vain; the air was oven-hot. Ice smoked and melted over the sick man's head and bowels; still the fever-fire remained. Cool drinks

into window and wide-open door. For a time the sick man roused up; he seemed refreshed, and his breath, though rapid and oppressed, grew deep and deeper. Hope again sat radiant apon his poor wife's brow! Alas! how many have thus hoped, and hoped in vain! The night wore on, and ten o'clock came. I was passing the door, when out rushed Mrs. D—, and seising hold of my arm, she cried, 'Oh, God! he is worse; do something to save my hushand!'

As I related these stories, a deep heavy sigh escaped from the desolate wife, and tears that refuscaped from the desolate wife, and tears that refuscaped

to save my husband!'

Gently unloosing her grasp, and begging her to quiet her fears, I approached the bed. My God! what a change a day had wrought! The features were sharp and haggard—the skin tight-drawn and glazed over his forehead and cheek-bones—the natural swarthy complexion had become an orange yellow—the eyes, with pupils contracted to their utmost, were widely open—his fine teeth, covered with dark sordes, were exposed by the with dark sordes, were exposed by the with dark sordes. Were something it to the ground, was acting in accordance with meaning the service for the dead, but the night closing rapidly in, the print became obscure, and thus, with funeral service half read, was buried the once proud merchant.

M. Pfiel, who desired to burn his deceased wife's body, instead of committing it to the ground, was acting in accordance with war by complexion had become an orange yellow—the eyes, with pupils contracted to their stmost, were widely open—his fine teeth, covered with dark sordes, were exposed by the withdrawn lips, whilst up and down with every breath moved the dry black tongue. Two or three wax candles were casting long dismal shadows on the walls, and interest the with range and upon the calling. just above the sick man's head, upon the ceiling, waving to and fro, was the outline of funeral

Ing up.

I felt his pulse—it was quite natural! perhaps a little more rapid, but soft like a young child's. In a few minutes I left him, and went to the doctor's chamber. I said to him I thought his patient was the control of the roles! I have his rules! he simply replied. I

over."

Putting his arm through mine, the doctor walked with me to my chamber. 'You think,' continued be, taking a seat by the table, 'that Death works fast in his yellow raiments; well, in this case he has not worked so rapidly as in some others that have fallen under my notice. In P——, the works fast in his yellow raiments; works fast in his yellow raiments; case he has not worked so rapidly as in some others that have fallen under my notice. In P—, the fever, in the year '93, raged furiously; all night the dead carts would roll heavily along with men crying out. 'Pass out your dead;' and coffins would sometimes be lowered from upper stories of lodg-sometimes belowered from upper stories of lodg-sometimes. So much for all the stories and priests took the custom as a distinction of their class. So much for the stories and priests took the custom as a distinction of their class. I found him walking up and down the parlor floor, a good deal agitated.

for you—she is alarmed—I am not sick, except an exeruciating spot of pain in the back of my head. I felt his pulse, it was over 100, and his countenance seemed changing while we were talking. In vain the provided him to go to hed. He had gone about the seemed changing while we were talking as the burial places of the towns and cities were kept to the counterparts. The seemed changing while we were talking as the burial places of the towns and cities were kept to the counterparts. seemed changing while we were talking. In vain I persuaded him to go to bed. He had gone about two hours before into the centre of the infected district to obtain some money—had not remained fifteen minutes, and returned home to dine with his little family. His speech became less coherent. and a most decided alteration of countenance had now taken place. Dinner was served, and taking a seat at the table, he said he would eat a little rice. He raised the spoon to his mouth, when suddenly his teeth closed spasmodically on it, and with an out-stretching convulsive movement of his arms and hands, he fell sideways upon the floor. We quickly raised him, and laid him upon a sofa, but he was quite dead!'

At this memont, the figure of the Creole wife glided in, her features pale as ashes, and her deep dark eyes wide open with terror; upon the palm of her hand she held a napkin, in the midst of [From the Correspondent of the New Orleans Delta.] whose dark folds lay a dark brown spot.

What is this, doctor?' she cried, holding the

cloth before his eyes.
'My daughter,' he answered, 'it looks like coagulated blood.'

wall, basin the d floor, sounded the fatal vomit, as it was pump- patrolled all night.

and floor, sounded the fatal vomit, as it was pumped from the sick man's stomach.

Towards morning sleep came over me, and I dreamed of the plague—of women weeping, men and little children dying like sheep; when I awoke, the sun was some hours high, and the air again oven-hot. At breakfast, none in that great crowd seemed merry, not even the very young, for all had heard of some dear one, dead or dying.

It was now nine in the morning: the sun was climbing into window and door, heating the room like a kiln. I entered D's room—around the bed stood several of his friends, with two or three ladies. With her long dark hair, like a mourning was a rost a Row.—The Columbia (Mo.) Journal gives

dies. With her long dark hair, like a mourning veil, covering her figure as she lay with her head on the seat of a chair, knelt the stricken wife. The on the seat of a chair, knelt the stricken wife. The sun was now bright on the head of the bed, where lay the dying man, propped by his pillows, with the dark stained sheets in disordered rolls, over him. There lay the man, who, scarcely six-and-thirty hours before, had passed along, with head erect and proud step, a miserable wreck, unrecognized the properties of the strength of the place, led by Mr. Hess, was engaged, and attended. The making one of his post powerful effects in his mast powerful effects in his

and with crossed arm, walked gently in the doctor. In an instant the dying man's wife heard the step, and springing up, with her long hair trailing over her feet, she clasped his knees, and sobbed:

and shrinking from me, she exclaimed, 'Oh, God! I cannot look upon him, he is too awful!'

I cannot look upon him, he is too awiul:

A low wailing sound, like some one in deepest grief, came from the dying man's mouth.

Do not distress him more, I said to her; 'he hears you, and it grieves him; his brain is still Beman, the Rev. Dr. Cox, Prof. Kendrick of Roch-A FENALE COLLEGE, intended to be on the larges slive. Ask for some sign.'

She seized his hand, and clasping it tight to her panting bosom, she cried in a voice that pierced \$5,000. We cannot make room for the full ac-

pauting bosom, she cried in a voice that pierced our very souls,—

Husband, dear husband, give me one little, little sign that you know I am by you, and that you hard me pray the live-long night by your side! And his black tongue uttered lol—lol—lol—of Oh, he hears me, she again with agony cried:

Oh, he hears me, she again with agony cried:

Oh, he hears me, she again with agony cried:

Oh, he hears me, she again with agony cried:

Oh, he hears me, she again with agony cried:

Again the black and stiffening tongue moved to and fro, and lol, lol, hoarsely struck the ear. He had heard her! Then, with one short struggle, all was over.

We carried the widowed wife to an unoccupied room at the end of the gallery. Not a tear dropped from her eye; she had grieved too much, and the heart-springs were dried. With a voice thrillingly calm, she said to me,—

Tell me, do your Northern women shed tears

smoked and melted over the sick man's head and bowels; still the fever-fire remained. Cool drinks bowels; still the fever-fire remained. Cool drinks both to in the palms, as they weakened on—how their leaves no refreshing respite to his parched throat—heart-stricken mothers watched their fading forms, and clung closer and closer to them, till robbed of blood and of every vital fluid, naught remained to class but the cold image of their loved one marbled into window and wide-open door. For a time the class tories, a deep heavy sigh establishment of the cold image of their loved one marbled in death.

As I related these stories, a deep heavy sigh establishment of the class of the cold image of their loved one marbled in death.

· As to the enlightening the American boasts of, waving to and fro, was the outline of funeral plume and streamer, foretelling the nigh coming of al, he has only betrayed his uttermost ignoran death. death.

I took the scorched hand within my own, as D—fixed his wild-staring eyes upon me. 'I hope Mr. D—, you are better.'

'Hope, sir, hope!' he cried, whilst every word hissed from his dry mouth. 'You do not hope—you know that I am worse. I burn—I am parching up.' chemistry for common schools would have taught him that the corpse of man, like the lifeless remheat in the open air, the only at rottenness and decay are proexposed to intense heat in the open air, the only difference being that rottenness and decay are processess of slow combustion, and the consumption by aid of the ignition of combustibles is an immediate reduction of animal matter to its own organ better. 'How is his pulse?' he simply replied. I answered him. 'Then he dies. The forge will soon stop, and by ten o'clock to-morrow all will be of man—whether to leave the more of man — whether the leave the more of more of man — whether the leave the more of more of man — whether the leave the more of more of more of more of m

lking up and down the parlor floor, case. Let us consider the dietetics on the sanita-tated. 'my wife would send alarmed—I am not sick, except an alarmed—I am not sick, except an within their precincts-within their walls, arou -the plague was raging epidemically the churches in the large cities, because the exhalation of the decaying matter underground, inlecting the air, produced contagious, miasmas and dangerous dislarge cities, has certainly lessened that danger tinues, ye scourges of mankind, will continue to demand victims by thousands and ten thousands. All these things are so generally known, that only the organ of an order that boasts of ignorance and know-nothingism can dare feign to be unacquainted with

RUMORED NEGRO INSURRECTION.

batos Rouge, October 17, 1855.

'My daughter,' he answered, 'it looks like cogulated blood.'

With a convulsive sob, she left the room. Pres
The state of great excitement by current rumers of an intended rising of the negroes in this place,

ond of the plantations in the vicinity.

Anonymous letters were received by the editors of the Advocate, and by the Mayor, purporting to give information of a well-organized plan by the Theode man took the stained towel from her hand, and in a low voice said, 'It is the black von-

that loving wife's pallid lips!

All night the work of death was going on; our citizens turned out in large numbers, armed to

EXCITEMENT AGAINST A TEMPERANCE LECTURER, ALMOST A ROW.—The Columbia (Mo.) Journal gives the following account of a scene that occurred in that county, last Wednesday :-

death claiming his victim!

The bright sunlight now touched his hair, and soon fell full upon his changing face, which grow darker and more terrible to look upon: the lips, drawn back, exposed every tooth, whilst the bright gleam glanced upon their white crowns, as with wide open mouth he labored on, and on, for breath, straining muscle of face and neck, in this great last battle of his. wide open mouth ne labored on, and on, for breath, straining muscle of face and neck, in this great last then proposed three cheers for the ladies, when a battle of life. No longer the pulse heat at the wrist; and as I laid my ear upon his chest, his tired heart slowly throbbed—cluck—cluck.

The purpose are cheers for the ladies, when a rush was made by a large crowd of anti-Ross men wrist; and as I laid my ear upon his chest, his for the purpose (as our informant tells us) of taking the scalp of the indomitable reformer. Great At this moment, wrapped in his morning gown, and excitement ensued—pistols, knives, and with exceed arm, walked gently in the doctor. and with crossed arm, walked gently in the doctor. In an instant the dying man's wife heard the step, and springing up, with her long hair trailing over her feet, she clasped his knees, and sobbed:

'Oh! doctor, why can you not, with your skill, save me my husband?'

The doctor quietly raised his finger on high, pushed back the hair from her broad forehead, saying. 'The Lord alone can save!'

Quietly putting my arm around her waist, I raised her. 'Come, dear madam,' I whispered in her ear, 'and be near him, for in after years it will comfort you much to know that you held his hand, and received his latest breath.' With a shudder, and shrinking from me, she exclaimed. 'Oh, God!

Which, trembling, tottering still, will fall to rise Brooklyn, Oct. 17, 1855.

ADMIRATION OF NATURE. O, how canst thou renounce the boundless store Of charms which Nature to her votary yields ! The warbling woodland, the resounding shore, The pomp of groves, and garniture of fields ; All that the genial ray of morning gilds, And all that echoes to the song of even, All that the mountain's sheltering bosom shields, And all the dread magnificence of heaven, O, how canst thou renounce, and hope to be forgiven

LONG JOHN AND THE LANDLADY.

John, tall and a wag, was sipping his tea, When his landlady, rather uncivilly free, Accosted him: 'Sir, a man of your metre Must be, I should think, a very large eater ! ' 'Nay, nay, quoth the wag, ''tis not as you say, For a little with me goes a very long way ! "

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THE REL A few m Boston, th numbered followers the politic to nine hu rise the pendency in The 'Ratype of the tate is, in If we shout age of the strive at the Republican show the party triacs, we thin embrace arganization and of

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